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New England Prepares For 'Tempered' Fourth; Turmoil Rules Rumania

The World's Day—At a Glance
July 3, 1940

In New England: Fin Com Under Fire

New England is prepared for widespread July Fourth observances, with fun and frolic very much tempered by considerations of the threat to democracy. [Details: Page 9.]

Councilor James P. Coffey charges Finance Commission with prejudging in chicken-slaughterhouse case. [Details: Page 9.]

Twelfth annual Esplanade Concerts open in new $270,000 shell as 25,000 applaud. [Details: Page 9.]

War Summary: Dual Air Raid on Britain

Rumania proclaimed a day of mourning over loss of a fifth of its territory through Russian occupation. Anti-Semitic riots were widespread, charged against the pro-Nazi "Iron Guards," who are seeking to embarass the Government of King Carol. [Details: Page 2.]

Rumania's Premier George Tatarescu was reported from Berlin to have reiterated the declaration by other Rumanian officials that the peoples in the area ceded to Russia "remain Rumanian." This raised anew the question of what influence Germany might throw behind Rumania's efforts to prevent further Russian expansion. [Details: Page 2.]

Hungary's Legislature has before it anti-Jewish legislation of a character more severe even than Germany's Nuremberg laws. [Details: Page 4.]

Turkey denied reports that Soviet Russia had demanded Turkish concessions concerning the Dardanelles.

United States war craft—the cruiser Omaha and the destroyer Goff—arrived at Portugal. The destroyer Barry is understood to be en route to Bilbao, Spain, to take Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., to London to continue as United States Ambassador to the Polish Government.

Americans at Bilbao, numbering about 500, will go to Lisbon, Portugal, to board the evacuation-ship Washington. The liner will not go to Bilbao, as originally planned, because of danger of mines.

In London, more than 1,500 Americans, mostly women and children, awaited the Washington to carry them home. Because of a shortage of beds in Galway, passengers in Dublin were told to remain until those at Galway boarded the liner. Others waited here. The Washington arrives July 4 and will leave July 5 or 6.

German bombers lashed at the British Isles in their first major daylight raid following a night raid which resulted in 135 casualties—high casualty list of German raiders over British soil. [Details: Page 4.]

The Scharnhorst, one of Germany's 26,000-ton battleships, was reported severely damaged during a spectacular British air raid on the German naval base at the Kiel Canal.

German U-boats appeared to have opened an intensive campaign on British shipping, with German claims to having torpedoed several large vessels including the 15,000-ton British armed steamer Arandora Star.

In Africa and the Near East the British Air Force was reported to have shot down 60 Italian planes in June and "probably 25 others."

In Lithuania, the army has been reorganized and renamed the "People's Army," Soviet radio reports declared.

At Turin, Italy, the Armistice Commission intrusted with carrying out the terms of the truce with France has begun work. Gen. Pietro Pinto, Commander of the First Army, heads the Commission.

Germany disclosed the capture of more "documents," its latest "find" in a newly occupied country coming from France. The Allies were charged with a plan to entangle Rumania, Turkey, Greece, and Yugoslavia in new battlefronts against Germany.

In the Far East, Britain was understood to be on the point of refusing Japanese requests that it close the British-controlled Burma road which is a vital supply route to Free China. In Tokyo, Japanese military men urged a "stronger" foreign policy. [Details: Page 5.]

In France, a dispatch by Havas, French news agency, from Vichy, said the French Government would call a national assembly "to give France a new constitution under the high authority of Marshal Pétain."

Election of Arias Confirmed in Panama

PANAMA, Panama (AP)—Dr. Arnulfo Arias, newly elected President of Panama, received his credentials last night from the President of the National Electoral Jury. Announcement of the vote in the June 2 election showed that Dr. Arias received a record total—107,759 votes against 3,022 for Dr. Ricardo Alfardo, leader of the oppositionist Popular Front who withdrew at the last minute, charging that it was impossible for his party to exercise the right of suffrage. Dr. Arias' four-year term begins Oct. 1.

In Washington: Aircraft Carrier Contracts Let

The Navy awarded contracts for construction of three aircraft carriers and two cruisers, costing $169,530,000, to the Newport News, Va., Shipbuilding & Drydock Company. They are the last of the 92 combatant ships for which Congress thus far has provided funds.

President Roosevelt signed into law a bill providing authority for the control of exports from the United States of munitions, materials, and machinery essential to the national defense. He designated Lieut. Col. Russell L. Maxwell, United States Army, administrator of export control.

The War Relief Fund of the American Red Cross has reached $17,309,850. Among this week's contributions was $831.25 from State Prison inmates of Attica, N. Y.

The War Department is seeking 565 more ministers for its chaplains Reserve Corps to meet the needs of an expanding army. There are 1,008 members of the Reserve now.

President Roosevelt will leave today for his family home at Hyde Park, N. Y. On the President's program for the Fourth is the transfer to the Government of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library which will house Mr. Roosevelt's private and official papers. He expects to be back in the White House July 8.

American women who lost their citizenship through marriage to aliens prior to Sept. 22, 1922, but who have remained in this country since that time, again may become citizens under a measure signed by President Roosevelt. The law applies only to women who have remained married to the same alien husbands. An act of 1936 repatriated women whose marriages to alien husbands had terminated.

Independence Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on July 4, a legal holiday.

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Atlantic Clipper Brings 22 Passengers to N. Y.

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—The Atlantic Clipper of Pan American Airways, with 23 passengers from Lisbon, arrived today.

Among the arrivals were Sir Charles and Lady Mendl, and their adopted son, John McMullin. The Mendls who fled from Biarritz June 20 carried their scanty possessions in canvas beach bags. Sir Charles retired May 1 as special Counselor at the British Embassy in Paris.

Defense Job Hunters Told to Shun Capital

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Job seekers, flocking to Washington to get work under the defense program, are wasting their time, Byron Mitchell, Director of the Employment Service of the Social Security Board, said yesterday.

Impeachment Advocated In Pardon Cases

Special commission in report proposes drastic action to stop practice of buying freedom.

A clean-up of pardon and parole conditions in Massachusetts was advanced today when a Special State Commission, which has been investigating alleged abuses of pardon and parole powers for the past year and a half, filed a new report with the Legislature declaring that "money had been paid" to obtain several State pardons.

The report also made two startling recommendations:

1. In scarcely concealed language, the Commission reminded the Legislature of its power to impeach public officials who misuse their trust, and in the same sentence urged the lawmakers to take action "to put a stop to the practices and activities leading to the abuse of the pardoning power."

2. At the same time, the investigatory body took a new step in its campaign to prevent repetitions of the pardon scandals that have marked the regimes of three recent Governors by proposing a constitutional amendment which would allow the Legislature to regulate pardon methods.

Dealt With Pardons

The report which dealt exclusively with pardons, and left the subject of paroles for a later report, singled out for particular mention Executive Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, of Boston, who as a member of the Executive Council for many years voted in favor of most of the pardons under investigation.

The Commission informed the Legislature that it considers that it "has been handicapped in its investigation of certain pardon cases by the activities of Councilor Coakley in interviewing and advising witnesses known to him to be under summons."

In the main, the 104-page document was a resume of the evidence obtained in its inquiry into eight pardon cases during the administrations of Governors Joseph B. Ely, James M. Curley, and Charles F. Hurley. While most of the testimony has been made public previously, in small dribs, the resume constituted a sensational summary of a condition that has shocked the State since its disclosure shortly after Gov. Leverett Saltonstall took office in January, 1939, and begin his purge of state appointive offices.

Defiance of Law

Across its pages is a record of cynical testimony almost beyond belief, of statements by long-term prisoners, their families, and public officials that leads the Commission to conclude in its report that "open defiance of the law" appears to have been the attitude toward granting of pardons "of all Governors and Executive Councils since 1931."

The Commission's own summary of its findings is that they show:

"1. The payment of money to a stakeholder to be held for payment over, in case a pardon is granted or for return, if the attempt to secure a pardon fails." (Elsewhere the Commission cites payments ranging from $1,000 to $10,000 in specific cases.)

"2. The successful employment of politicians and office holders when other means have failed. (In some cases, the intervention of Congressmen, and legislators was obtained to urge the granting of pardons to long-term convicts, the report states.)

"3. The utter disregard by the pardoning power of the administrative procedures established by law.

"4. The general failure of the governor and council to consider the true factors which justify the exercise of the pardoning power. (The governor is authorized by the Constitution to grant pardons with the advice and consent of the Council.)

"5. The inescapable conclusion that in certain cases money was the moving cause in procuring a pardon."

Report Signed

The report was signed by the following members of the Commission: Senator Jarvis Hunt, Chairman; Representative George A. Parker, Vice-Chairman; Representative Roland D. Sawyer, Secretary; Mrs. Lois Rantoul, Representative Philip G. Bowker, Francis J. Goodale, and Edgar J. Driscoll.

In referring to the impeachment powers of the Legislature, the Commission said:

"This Commission has no power to discipline or to punish, but only to investigate, nor is it clear to the Commission as a whole that its powers include the power to recommend impeachment of any person now in public office.

"However, this Commission deems it its duty in the public interest to urge upon the General Court that action be taken to put a stop to the practices and activities leading to the abuse of the

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

Picture on Page 9.

Spearheads of Europe Edge in On the Americas

By a Staff Artist

Black Shows European Possessions in West

Europe looms large in Western Hemisphere: Page 5.

Threats of Nazi Trade Reprisals Strengthen New World Solidarity

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the Nazi and Fascist designers of a totalitarian Europe today threaten economic reprisals against the Americas unless they maintain "a positive and friendly attitude," strong expressions of support for hemisphere solidarity pour in from New World capitals.

Faced with unprecedented challenges to the Monroe Doctrine through the burning issue of who is to rule several Western Hemisphere colonies now that Germany has overrun their homelands of France and the Netherlands, the 21 American Nations expect the forthcoming consultation at Havana, July 20, to develop ways and means of mutual protection.

Argentina's Position

Argentina, key to some of the most intricate problems in continental relations, will back a policy of "continental solidarity and autonomy of action" at Havana, Foreign Minister José Maria Cantilo declared today.

Other summarized bulletins follow:

Havana: Cuban co-operation in any effort to improve Inter-American trade and otherwise safeguard the hemisphere was pledged yesterday by the Cabinet.

Lima, Peru: A comprehensive group of business, intellectual, and political leaders, including the two Vice-Presidents of the Republic, has issued an appeal for the whole American continent to rise in defense of the democratic ideal.

Rio de Janeiro: President Vargas, apparently answering foreign criticism of his June 11 address championing the ways of "vigorous people," has now called for American solidarity based on the mutual respect and freedom of each country to organize itself politically according to "its own tendencies and necessities." He said, "Thus we understand the Monroe Doctrine and thus we practice it."

New York: An Associated Press commentator publishes and passes along to Secretary of State Cordell Hull a question laid before him in a letter: "With control of the French Atlantic ports, the Axis Powers will be able to trade directly with the United States, as well as Latin America. They will certainly be privileged to take advantage of the 'cash and carry' provisions of the Neutrality Act just as well as have the Allies. . . ."

Berlin: The publication "Berlin Rome-Tokyo," issued under Foreign Office auspices, warned North and South American Republics that their attitude may determine the future economic relations of "the new Europe" with the Americas. The article was sanctioned by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Montevideo, Uruguay: Brazil helped Uruguay escape, by the narrowest of margins, an outbreak of "fifth columnists" and Nazi organizations, it has been announced by Uruguayan authorities. Brazil sent arms and ammunition, and mobilized its troops along the frontier.

Already the Reich's subsidized salesmen are offering steel in Argentina, Uruguay, and other countries at prices far below those of the United States—for October delivery! So confident are the Nazis of conquering Britain, and then turning their trade guns on the Americas as the preparatory barrage to cover intensified ideological penetration.

Students of Nazi aims and methods, citing statements by Herr Hitler and other shapers of policy, are convinced that an aggressive system of that kind cannot stop short of an attempt to crush all opposition, and that eventually an assault will be made on the strongest citadel of democracy and liberal economics—the United States of America.

Bound up with that sober prospect is the destiny of the other Americas. And Havana will focus that destiny.

At Panama last October, the first inter-American consultation of Foreign Ministers sought to keep war out of the Americas by setting up a vast "safety zone" where belligerent actions were forbidden. Now the turn of events in Europe itself reaches across the seas to strike at inter-American solidarity in two main directions.

First is the unwelcome prospect that the collapse of France may lead on to further inroads against world freedom. Britain at this moment holds the advance bulwark in that struggle. Americans generally recognize that their entire way of life in economics, politics, and social relations is closely bound up with the survival of like-minded peoples elsewhere in the world.

Monroe Doctrine

Second is the determination of the United States, amply buttressed by the $5,000,000,000 increase in defense outlays, to maintain the Monroe Doctrine, come what may abroad.

In this picture, Latin America holds a position not yet clearly defined.

On one side is the totalitarian conception of government and trade, with a dictatorial State forging itself into a machine of aggression, and aiming at dominance over other nations.

On the other side is the democratic ideal of freedom within and among the nations, as yet imperfectly applied in the Americas or elsewhere, but still underlying the best of all that is called "an American way of life."

Sharp point is given to this underlying conflict through the notice served on Berlin and Rome by the State Department at Washington, refusing to recognize or permit any absorption of European colonies in this hemisphere by other European powers. No reply has been received from the Axis capitals, but the clash of systems is implicit in the situation.

Opposed to the conception of "title by conquest" stands a long and honored line of legal development, not only in the United States but in the other American Nations

Demand for unity in action grows in South America: Page 7.

Collapse of France points to possible danger in Chile: Page 7.

U. S. Role Studied If Nazis Should Win

What a German peace would mean to the United States is the subject of an inter-office memorandum prepared by the economics staff of Business Week, nationally known magazine published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, and originally intended for the advisement of the editors of that magazine. Believing it of unusual significance, the management has released it for publication in the hope that some of the things outlined might not happen if faced realistically by America now. The article appears on Page 7.

British Offensive Based on U.S. Aid; Knox Approved

Packard plants to build airplane engines for Britain, but need time for first delivery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3 — The Senate Naval Affairs Committee today approved Col. Frank Knox's nomination as Secretary of the Navy by a vote of 9 to 5, terming him a man who "possesses the driving force and general knowledge of existing conditions to contribute much to the speeding up of our naval building program."

While this was happening President Roosevelt put into final form for transmission to the House a proposal providing for a $5,000,000,000 expansion to the United States Army. The proposal emerged in final form after the President had conferred with William Knudsen, head of the National Defense Advisory Commission's production division; Acting Secretary of War Louis Johnson, Acting Secretary of the Navy Lewis Compton and Budget Director Harold D. Smith.

The Army expansion plan, which will be transmitted to Congress early next week in the form of special message, contains requests for approximately $4,000,000,000 for the army and $1,000,000,000 for the navy. Congress will be asked to appropriate part of the huge sum immediately, while it will be asked merely to authorize the remainder.

Fund for Navy Also

It had been reported earlier that the entire sum requested by the President would be devoted to Army expansion but Navy officials convinced the President and his advisors that $1,000,000,000 of it should go to the Navy.

The Army program is drawn up ready for submission to Congress, but the necessity for making a few last minute changes in the Navy program will prevent its submission before early next week, probably on Monday, it is learned.

The funds allotted to the Army would go toward the mechanization of part of the Army, and toward a speeding up of the program designed to meet the President's demand for an airforce of 50,000 planes.

At the same time, Mr. Knudsen revealed that the Packard Motor Company of Detroit had agreed to build 3,000 Rolls-Royce airplane engines for the United States Army and 6,000 for Great Britain. M. M. Gilman, President of the Company, said, however, that the company would not be tooled and ready for production until 10 months after the signing of the contract.

Knox Closely Questioned

The Committee's vote followed by one day that of the Senate Military Affairs Committee which yesterday approved the nomination of Col. Henry L. Stimson as Secretary of War. Both bodies have referred their approvals to the Senate for that body's immediate and, it is believed here, favorable action.

Colonel Knox was closely questioned by several members of the committee, who made it clear that they regarded him as leaning toward American intervention in the European war, but, according to Chairman David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, he satisfied a majority of the committee that he opposed "extending any governmental aid that would involve us in the war or would in any degree impair our own defenses."

"After listening to the testimony, the committee is of the opinion that, although Colonel Knox has expressed extreme views in favor of aid to the Allies, he has also declared emphatically his opposition to entering the European war and favors only moral and economic aid by our Government," Chairman Walsh said.

On still another defense front, Acting Secretary Compton announced that he had just signed contracts amounting to $169,530,000 for five new warships, as authorized under the 11 per cent naval expansion bill voted by Congress this year.

Material Control Extended

The United States tightened its supervision over the raw materials and tools of national defense today, following President Roosevelt's appointment of Col. Russell L. Maxwell as Administrator of Export Control.

Denying emphatically that his action constituted an embargo on exports, the President explained that the new system, established by proclamation and authorized under the so-called Army "speed-up" bill, merely provided for the export licensing of those raw materials, machines and tools necessary to national defense. A similar licensing system is already in ex-

Continued on Page 16, Column 7

Excerpts from Stimson-Knox testimony: Page 5.

British mastery in the air and invasion of enemy territory hinged on Empire strength.

By the Associated Press

German bombers rained incendiary bombs over England late today in the third wave of raids in 24 hours.

The Nazi planes struck twice in broad daylight in an apparently intensified new schedule of attack to spread terror and destruction among Britain's densely-populated millions before launching the projected invasion of the Island kingdom.

The British Air Ministry announced today that the Royal Air Force last night raided military objectives in Denmark, Belgium, the Ruhr and Westphalia.

The German occupation of sections of France has been completed according to schedule and on the exact terms of the French-German armistice agreement, authorized Berlin sources said today.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 3—Can Britain "seize the offensive"?

This question is raised on both sides of the Atlantic today.

In Britain itself it has become known that military plans are not being limited merely to defense of the country against impending German attack.

And in the United States a query has been posed by Henry L. Stimson, War Secretary-designate, who declares that the great mistake of the Allies was their "inactive" policy.

The magnitude of the task which faces Britain in preparing to withstand the Nazi onslaught is clearly apparent.

But at the same time it is a striking paradox that while England is awaiting almost hourly attempted German invasion, it has assumed at least a temporary measure of offensive action. This is particularly true in the air.

Daylight Raiding Begun

It is now a well-established fact that the Royal Air Force has been hitting Germany much harder in the past few weeks than the German Air Force has been hitting Britain. It is possible to affirm this safely even after full allowance has been made for natural exaggeration of British success in bombing expeditions over the Reich and of official attempts to minimize the damage done by Nazi bombers here.

Whether the explanation is that the British pilots enjoy the advantage of frequent reconnaissance flights carried out over Germany all winter when they dropped pamphlets instead of bombs, or whether it is that the Nazi pilots are not so accurate in the dark, is uncertain. The fact that the Germans have now begun daylight raiding seems to indicate that the latter explanation may be nearer right.

British fighter planes have also been on the offensive lately in that they have actually carried war into enemy territory both at airfields along the coast and over a wide area in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and especially in many parts of Germany itself.

Hold Advantage at Sea

At sea there is little doubt that the British navy still calls the tune. Besides maintaining the Nazi fleet bottled up in harbor, the fleet has now extended its blockade to France and has claimed considerable success against the Italian fleet in the Mediterranean.

But this paradoxical state of affairs is in reality only a temporary one. There is no attempt here to deny that the major offensive lies at the moment in the hands of Germany, not of Britain. The principal British military and naval efforts are at present concentrated on defensive works and maneuvers designed to strengthen the British Isles against expected attack.

Even the offensive operations by the Royal Air Force are not claimed to be more than countermeasures—in other words they are not a prelude to any full-scale offensive by the British.

Frankly faced up to, the situation is this: Britain cannot wrest the offensive from the Reich until two things have been accomplished. First, Britain must establish decisive air supremacy over Germany. Second, Britain must catch up on its grave delay in equipping a large motorized army capable of carrying the war into the enemy's own

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Defense against Nazi tanks planned by British strategists: Page 6.

U. S. Groups Join in New Plea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3—While admitting that there exists an urgent necessity for military preparedness by the United States, leaders of 16 national organizations, representing a combined membership of 30,000,000 Americans, issued a call to their members and all Americans today through the Citizenship Educational Service for realization that "the paramount need in national defense is strengthening and invigorating of democracy in the United States."

The statement of the program of the groups, "in which every American can participate and to which every American can and should subscribe," calls for "vitalization of the ideals of American democracy."

"Naziism, Communism and Fascism, alike with other dictatorships, represent a return to the age-old slavery from which humanity has risen to the freedom of democracy," it continues. "It is democracy that is young and strong, that has steadily won its way against the grim tyrannies of the past, and that has proved its vitality by preserving liberty and by establishing here the highest standard of living of any society on earth.

Five Pledges Taken

"Mindful of the hard work, sacrifice and clear thinking of our forefathers, who, with the help of God, gave us our liberties, we will carry on with all our might in meeting the problems we face in the present world crisis and in our own national life. To this end, we, as Americans, solemnly pledge ourselves:

1. "To join wholeheartedly and with personal sacrifice in strengthening the work of our organizations and of other civic and social activities in our community, our State and our Nation.

2. "To be vigilant and courageous in maintaining human sympathy and respect for the rights of others.

3. "To beware of the enemies of democracy, whatever their passwords or places of birth, and wherever they may be found.

4. "To stand united with all lovers of freedom, whatever their tongue or origin.

5. "To keep our Nation strong in valor and confident in freedom so that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Among the signers of the statement were:

Sanford Bates, Executive Director, Boys Clubs of America; Samuel M. Cavert, General Secretary, Federal Council of Churches of Christ; Everett R. Clinchy, Director, National Congress of Christians and Jews; Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham, President, National Board, Young Women's Christian Association; Judge Irving Lehman, honorary President, Jewish Welfare Board; John E. Manley, General Secretary, National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Daniel E. Poling, President, National Society of Christian Endeavor; Theodore Roosevelt, President, Roosevelt Memorial Association; Lester F. Scott, National Executive, Camp Fire Girls; James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America; Walter White, Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Matthew Woll, Vice-President, American Federation of Labor.

Refugee Children Assigned Homes in Dominican Republic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3—Five hundred European refugee children, the bulk of them from Central Europe, will leave Britain within a fortnight for new homes and hopes in the Dominican Republic, the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees announce here. The children, many of them of Jewish origin, will be transported in British vessels with the Dominican Republic Settlement Association assuming full financial responsibility.

A second group of 500 will follow as soon as the required fund, estimated at $250,000, and transportation can be provided. Plans for the first group were laid in a series of committee meetings in Washington, attended by the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador, by Andres Pastoriza, Dominican Minister, and by officials of the State Department, the Intergovernmental Committee, and the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees. Also at the meetings were James N. Rosenberg of New York, President, and Leon Falk Jr. of Pittsburgh, Director of the Dominican Republic Settlement Association.

The children, selected under the supervision of Sir Herbert Emerson, the Committee's London director, will be established in Sosua, where barracks have already been set up to receive them. Considerable interest in the project has been shown by Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo, President of the Dominican Republic, who has ordered administrative formalities cut to the minimum.

The $250,000 necessary for the second group will be raised in the United States, it is announced.

Forty refugees have already been established in the Dominican Republic under a previous assurance from President Trujillo, in which he declared that the country would gladly take up to 100,000 refugees.

Dominican officials here predict that the refugees, who will make the Dominican Republic their permanent home, will be of great service to the country economically, since it suffers from under-population and from a shortage of those familiar with modern agriculture and light industrial activity.

Hopi Craftsmen Show Ancient Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., July 3—Hopi Indians, the only Pueblo people who still make the same articles their ancestors made before the advent of the Spanish into the Southwest, are displaying their arts and crafts as the Twelfth Annual Southwest Pow-Wow begins its three-day sessions here yesterday.

Visitors arriving for the daily demonstrations in the Museum of Northern Arizona find the brightly-attired Hopi craftsmen engaged in making pottery without a wheel, basket making of several types, silversmithing and blanket weaving. The yarn for the blankets is spun by hand, not with a spinning wheel.

All pieces shown in the exhibition were selected by members of the Museum staff under supervision of Dr. Harold S. Colton, Director of the Museum. In making the selections the homes of the Indians were visited and the best work of each exhibitor chosen. Cash prizes were awarded for first and second places and ribbons for honorable mention.

New Grass Outgrows 'Parents'

Wheat-Rye Offspring Causes Northwest Sensation

Winter wheat (left) and wild rye (center) are the parents of a new pasture grass (right) that's causing a sensation in the agricultural Northwest. Prof. C. A. Michels of the University of Idaho produced the grass in 1932. This year 10,000 acres in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon are planted to the crop. Agronomists claim Michels' grass will grow on land too dry for wheat; that livestock like it; that it sometimes grows perennially. Yields run up to 50 bushels per acre. It's planted and harvested like wheat. Seed brought $1 per pound in 1939, but it is expected to be cheaper with increased supply.

Compulsory Training Urged Before Senators by Conant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3—James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, before the Senate Military Affairs Committee today indorsed compulsory military training as an essential means of meeting the present national emergency.

"The threat against us is not only physical," he told the committee, which commenced public hearings today on the Burke universal training bill. "The threat is against our entire way of life."

General John M. Palmer, retired, also testifying before the committee, explained the purpose of the present bill as setting up a system of selective compulsory training and service from the years 18 to 65 that will make it possible for the War and Navy Departments "to make their plans with scientific precision" whether for an army of half a million or three million.

Pershing Indorsement

Gen. John J. Pershing, in a letter to the Committee, indorsed compulsory military service in the present crisis, and declared universal training in any case of benefit to youth, in developing "respect for constituted authority" and "pride in the country." If adopted in 1914 it would not have been necessary to send "partially trained boys in battle against veteran troops," he said, while if Great Britain had adopted it in the present crisis he argued, "the results would have been vastly different."

"In modern war the advantage is decidedly on the side that is ready," he declared.

"Such a measure in my opinion," General Pershing said, "would promote democracy by bringing into intimate contact and on an equal footing young men in all walks of life. Moreover it might well be the determining factor in keeping us out of war."

Human Requirements Neglected

Dr. Conant said there had been a tendency to overemphasize the mechanical requirements of defense to the neglect of the human.

"It is clear from the day-to-day reports from Europe that a personnel trained to operate and coordinate the new instruments of war is equally important as the possession of these instruments themselves," Dr. Conant declared.

At another point he said:

"I can see no method of building an army in a free democracy more efficient and more just than that of compulsory selective service.

"The training of personnel, like the production of instruments of war, is essential at once. Under modern conditions it is obvious that we cannot wait to prepare—we cannot wait for a declaration of war or the moment of attack. The passage of this bill would, I believe, not only prove to any doubters in this country the extent of the dangers with which we were faced and the necessity incumbent on all ages to unite in the common defense, but it would be a clear signal to those powers from whom danger comes that we were alive to the realities in this new world of force, and ready to meet them. In so much it might serve as a preventative of war."

Immediate Action Needed

Summarizing his views he added:

"It seems to me beyond debate that this country is gravely threatened. It seems to me a law should be enacted as soon as possible providing for the building up at once of our armed forces. It seems to me the only fair and just method of accomplishing this result is by adopting the principle of compulsory selective training and service.

"The bill before you is so drawn as to prevent an unnecessary dislocation of either our industrial life or our educational process; it prevents the disruption of our high schools and colleges; it provides for the continuation of doctors and scientific workers at their specialized tasks—tasks which I cannot emphasize too strongly as essential for defense. It allows for the continual training of the number of these essential professions.

"For all these reasons both as a citizen and as a university president I venture to urge the prompt passage of this bill."

Townsendites Weigh Rumors Of New Party

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 3 (AP)—Townsend Pension delegates turned back today to matters of internal organization after acting as a sounding-board for third party talk.

The third party talk yesterday—by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, John L. Lewis of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Dr. Francis E. Townsend, founder of the pension movement — carried an "if" which seemed more or less directed at the Democratic National Convention opening in Chicago, July 15.

Senator Wheeler, who announced that his name would be presented to the Democratic Convention, whether or not President Roosevelt seeks a third term, told the Townsendites:

"Unless the Democrats adopt a liberal, progressive platform . . . and pledge their candidate to keep this country out of war, then there won't be any difference between the Republican Party and the Democratic Party.

Vote on War or Peace

"If this should happen, there will be a tremendous demand for a strong, liberal peace party which will give the people a chance to vote on whether they want war or peace."

Senator Wheeler, here to address a Peace Action Committee rally, made a surprise appearance at the Townsend Convention shortly after Mr. Lewis had declared the Montanan was the only Democrat who could defeat Wendell Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee.

The C. I. O. leader, in his speech, implied the necessity of independent political action by labor, pension advocates and others.

"If this (Democratic) convention in Chicago should fail," Mr. Lewis said, "to outline a program which the common people of this country can approve and nominate candidates they can support, then it will be time for organizations of labor, organizations like the Townsend Clubs and others to consider it."

Dr. Townsend's Views

The most outspoken third party suggestion came from Dr. Townsend, who twice before during the convention had broached the idea of joining with union labor in a drive for improved social legislation.

"We're going to tell Mr. Willkie and Mr. McNary (United States Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Republican Vice-Presidential Nominee) that if they don't indorse our plan, we will vote against the Republican Party," he said.

"Later on, we're going to tell the Democratic nominees the same thing.

"If both disregard us, I propose that we join hands with union labor and proceed at once after the coming election to organized a third party."

'Third Term' Still Nebulous As Roosevelt Dodges New Quiz

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3—President Roosevelt dodged a fusilade of questions on the third term issue at his press conference here and indicated that he will have no comment to make before the Democratic Convention, now less than two weeks away.

"Mr. Roosevelt," he was asked, "is 'the champ' going to meet the challenger this year?"

The President first asked that the question be repeated and then assumed an elaborately uncomprehending look. Another reporter, with careful detail, explained that a man named "Wendell L. Willkie" had been nominated recently by the Republican Party at Philadelphia, and had expressed the desire to meet the champ—namely, President Roosevelt. Would that wish be gratified?

The President with an absence of his customary jocular air replied rather testily that he hadn't read the statement and had no comment. But reporters were not done with him yet.

With a touch of humor one asked him if he had any "social engagements" for the week commencing July 15, the date for the Democratic Convention at Chicago.

In Hyde Park

Mr. Roosevelt replied that next week end he expected to be in Hyde Park, and two weeks hence hoped to be out on the Potomac River. He added that he hoped he would be out of reach of telephone calls.

The most specific question was asked by a reporter who pointed out that the Democratic Convention is now less than two weeks away and inquired if any statement would be made between now and then on the third term issue.

Again with an effort at jocularity that did not seem quite spontaneous Mr. Roosevelt replied that he was not even a minor prophet. A friendly reporter ended the discussion by quoting John L. Sullivan on the day before a big fight to the effect that all he needed to beat his opponent was a shave and a haircut. This was in reference to a rather obvious haircut which the President sported. Mr. Roosevelt smiled and commented that he had a good shave also, but the comment did not seem to have inner political significance even for journalists groping as much in the dark as the White House correspondents.

Mr. Roosevelt went out of his way to explain that there was nothing to be read in his comment at his last press conference that he would be glad to see Mr. Willkie at any time to discuss a common approach to foreign affairs. If Mr. Willkie came to the White House to discuss foreign affairs, he said, it would just be in the normal routine and he would be received like any other caller.

Third Party Talk

Talk of a third party led by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and supported by John L. Lewis and possibly the Townsend movement is heard here, following Mr. Wheeler's dramatic appearance before the Townsend National Convention at St. Louis. Mr. Wheeler has announced that he would run if the President seeks a third term.

Discussion of Republican-Democratic campaign differences boils down to the following:

1. Efficiecny of preparedness: Republicans assert they can do the job better; Democrats already point to Knudsen, Stettinius, Stimson and Knox to prove their competence.

2. Aid to Great Britain: This difference is minimized by the nomination of Mr. Willkie, but may revive in the critical days ahead.

3. Lack of preparedness: This is likely to bring mutual recriminations over spilt milk, with Republicans blaming Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Roosevelt retorting with record of the Republicans.

4. Scope of preparedness: Mr. Roosevelt backs universal national service; Republicans, like Keynoter Stassen, turned down the idea and the Republican platform compilers rejected the Lodge compulsory military service plank, which appears to be less comprehensive than Mr. Roosevelt's present plan.

5. Continuance of New Deal's social and economic laws: Elements in Republican Party argue these handicap preparedness and must be sacrificed: New Dealers hold that with 10,000,000 unemployed armaments program will not take up the slack, though skilled trades may have to lengthen hours.

6. Failure to reduce unemployment: Republicans will point to current rolls of idle: Democrats will blame initial collapse on Republicans.

7. Personality of two candidates: This will probably be a decisive factor, irrespective of all the more logical arguments.

Oil Production Gains

OTTAWA—Petroleum production in Canada during the first two months of the current year totaled 1,142,445 barrels compared with 891,342 barrels in the corresponding period of last year.

Rumania's Next Step: Which Way Will It Go?

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 3—The hour of 2 o'clock this afternoon marked the official termination of the period allotted by the Soviet Government for Rumania's evacuation of the occupied Provinces of Bessarabia and Bucovina.

Actually the Russians had completed their occupation nearly two days ahead of schedule, and trains and barges sent across the Pruth and Danube Rivers to take off refugees have been returning empty.

Today was declared a day of national mourning in Rumania. Everywhere flags are flying draped in black and papers publish articles and editorials voicing the Nation's sorrow and defending Rumania's claim to the regions which have been inhabited by the Rumanians for nearly two millenniums—since the time when the Trojans and Roman legionaries established the Empire's frontier posts against the outer barbarians.

War Avoided

Most of the press here recognizes that in acceding to Russia's demands rather than plunge the country into war, the Government bowed to the inevitable but the "Curentul," whose sympathies are close to the pro-German Iron Guard, steadily inveighs against the "opportunists and parasites" responsible for the policies which it declares led to the debacle.

The paper concludes "human beings, ideas, and methods which provoke catastrophe must be rejected. The Nation must cast her old garments into the furnace. This is our only salvation."

A General who commands an Army, the Iron Guard organ contends, who loses a battle and tries to explain why he lost it seems to forget that he was entrusted with the task of achieving victory, not of destroying his army by ignominious defeat.

Change Is Demanded

Without specifying names, the editorial calls for the speedy removal of those responsible and the renewal of the country's leadership. This is implied criticism of Rumania's policies and rulers for the past 22 years, with more than a suggestion that if the rapprochement with Germany had been effected at an earlier date the present disaster could have been avoided. This fully tallies with the "object lesson" which the German press has been giving Rumania during the past few days.

The fact that such a pointed article, directed against the highest people in the country, was permitted to appear in the carefully controlled Rumanian press indicates that a radical change in the Government is approaching. Whatever the form this may take the Iron Guard is certain to play a leading role as the chief exponent of the pro-German orientation and Nazi ideology in Rumania.

Hitherto if the Iron Guard has failed to reveal itself highly favorable in the political situation it is owing to lack of leadership, all their outstanding men having been executed.

It is highly doubtful whether the establishment of a strong pro-Nazi Government such as Germany desires will stabilize Rumania's troubled internal politics, even if suitable leadership is found.

Regardless of a recent Moscow announcement that by the "solution of the Bessarabian question" all outstanding differences with Rumania were settled, I have been assured by Soviet sources here that the Soviets, from their newly acquired vantage points in Bessarabia, will not remain indifferent spectators toward further political happenings across the Pruth and Danube Rivers.

Red Opposition

Russia will surely frown upon formation of a strong rightist pro-German Government and will exercise all possible diplomatic and other pressure to prevent this, thereby bringing German-Russian antagonisms to a new stage of intensity.

If other means fail, the Russians can always call upon their supporters inside of Rumania, where, as elsewhere in Balkans although to a lesser extent, Bolshevik propaganda has made considerable inroads, especially among the poorer Jews and disgruntled intellectuals who have little knowledge of true conditions in Russia and see everything through rose-colored glasses.

A striking example of what the Soviet Union can do with its "fifth column" was a recent political strike of 20,000 Sofia workers as a warning against acceptance of economic concessions to Germany by the Bulgarian Government.

Moscow apparently believes that its heightened world prestige has enabled the Soviet Union for the first time in its history to adopt an aggressive "stand no nonsense" foreign policy which fully corresponds not only to the doctrinaire aims of the Comintern, but also to the deeprooted pan-Slavistic current in the Balkans.

Rumania is now a promontory in a Slavic sea where the Soviet Union's long range policies would doubtless oppose any attempted German consolidation on its possessions.

Magyar Revolt

BUCHAREST, July 3 (AP)—Charges that Hungary was attempting to foment revolution among the Magyar population in Transylvania in order to pave the way for eventual entry of its army into the Province were made in Government quarters yesterday.

Authoritative sources asserted the Hungarian Government was smuggling rifles, machine guns and hand grenades into Transylvania, ceded to Rumania by the post-World War Trianon Treaty.

They declared that the more than 1,500,000 Magyars in the former Hungarian territory were in a position to attack Rumanian officials and harass defense should Hungarian troops cross the frontier.

Diplomatic quarters reported that the Rumanian Government had suggested to the Reich that a conference of all Southeastern European powers be held in Rome to settle all problems affecting this region. The reaction to this suggestion was not known here.

Hungarian Stand

BUDAPEST, July 3 (AP)—Hungary's military preparations reached the highest peak in its peacetime history as it pressed long-standing territorial demands upon a Rumania weakened by Russian incursions and domestic strife.

Thousands of men have been called to the colors in the last few days, and the Army is now virtually at full strength.

Return to Budapest of Laszlo Bardossy, Hungarian Minister to Bucharest, stirred speculation that some sort of negotiations were in the air. There were reports he had brought back a report on the extent to which Rumania might be willing to satisfy Hungarian demands.

To Agree Now

BERLIN, July 3 (AP)—Premier Tatarescu of Rumania told the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Commission in Bucharest today that Rumania will conscientiously carry out its undertakings to the Soviet Union, the German radio reported, but he insisted that "the countries and peoples of Bessarabia and Bucovina are Rumanian."

"History," said Mr. Tatarescu, "will say we are right."

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 3 (AP)—Foreign Minister Constantine Argetoinau told the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Rumanian Chamber of Deputies yesterday that the lost colonies of Bessarabia and Bucovina "are still and will remain Rumanian" — indicating Rumania expects to get them back sometime, possibly with German aid.

He admitted, however, that "one of the main reasons for our consent to Russia's demands was that we found ourselves without friends and without support."

This was taken as substantiating reports that Germany refused to heed Rumania's appeal for help until King Carol's Government formally cut all ties with the Allies and pledged full entrance into the Nazi military, economic, and political spheres of influence.

After that pledge was given, German bombers, previously purchased by Rumania, arrived at Brasov.

"The insecurity of our frontiers with Hungary and Bulgaria forced us to relinquish Bessarabia and North Bucovina," said the Foreign Minister.

The Government, he explained, found that the Franco-British guarantees to Rumanian independence "hampered us instead of helping us."

Seattle Bars Sale of Trolley Rails If Shipment Is Destined for Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Scrap iron, consisting of rails from this city's discarded trolley tracks, is not going to Japan to be used in warfare against China. This decision was made by the Seattle Transit Commission in charge of rehabilitation of the Seattle Municipal Street Car system, as "a matter of principle," according to Evro M. Becket, Chairman.

As a result of this stand the Commission finds itself, temporarily at least, with a lot of scrap iron on its hands. The difficulty is to find buyers who will give an affidavit that the iron will not be resold to Japan. An allotment was practically sold until it was found that in spite of reassurances to the contrary, the scrap was to be exported to the Orient. Now it takes an affidavit to buy the rails.

While the amount involved is not sufficient to influence war operations, it is still not a negligible amount consisting, as it does, of rails from all open tracks in the city. The entire city, when the present rehabilitation is completed, will be serviced by trackless trolleys and some busses.

Mr. Becket believes that there are plenty of uses for scrap iron here at home. The steel industry can use scrap as well as pig iron and as a defense material iron is needed on the West Coast. "Why not build up our own stocks?" was one editorial query. Meanwhile there is a good "batch" of scrap iron for sale to the right parties.

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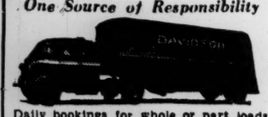
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U. S. Praised as Most Musical Nation

By Millicent J. Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 3—Nailing as outdated the notion that America is an unmusical nation, and declaring that if the musicality of a nation can be judged by excellence in performance the United States or the contrary is the most musical nation on earth, Dr. Howard Hanson, Director of the Eastman School of Music, University of Rochester, in an address last night before the National Education Association in convention here, said further that the most outstanding contribution to the place of America in world music is so new as scarcely to be noted—namely, the development of symphony orchestras in the American high school.

"Here we have an experiment in the democracy of music which is breath-taking both in its fulfillment and in its implications," Dr. Hanson said. "Make no mistake. This development in the American public schools is new, thrilling and epoch-making. It has never happened before. It is American and democratic in tradition, and it must continue as one of our most significant contributions to the development of an indigenous culture.'

NBC

Dr. Howard Hanson
Outstanding composer and Director of the Eastman School of Music, Rochester, N. Y.

Beginning of Era

The beginning of a new era in music, Dr. Hanson called that day approximately 12 years ago when children picked from many high school orchestras, and formed into a national high school orchestra of about 300 players, first played under his baton. "A new era, a democratic era in which music was taken reverently and lovingly from its shelf where it had reposed for many centuries in the service of a chosen few, and brought into active service in the democracy of American boys and girls," he described it.

Contrary to public belief, the great symphony orchestras of the United States are being manned increasingly and rapidly by American-born musicians who have been boys in our own public schools, he said.

The development of choral music he designated as a chapter hardly less thrilling, describing the record high of A Capella choirs in the public schools. Composers, too, are springing up, he said—"America beginning to interpret herself through her own creative artists," some eminent foreign conductors having declared of late "the greatest compositions today are coming from the pens of American composers." And he added that through the development of the radio the American nation has probably become the world's greatest musical audience.

Milwaukee Concert

Dr. Hanson's address introduced a program of music of many lands excellently rendered by the Young People's Orchestra of Milwaukee, Milton Rusch, Conductor, with Dr. Hanson as guest conductor for the American composition, the finale from his Symphony No. 2, "Romantic."

This orchestra, sponsored by the Civic Music Association of Milwaukee, is partially supported by City funds. Yesterday morning, probably between rehearsals, lithe young fellows in white suits, most of them with encased musical instruments under their arms, were seen in fascinated groups before various booths in the huge commercial educational exhibit of the convention, watching demonstrations of colored travel or nature slides, poring over up-to-the-minute shop equipment, studying maps, or viewing a sound film—American players and composers some of them, in the making perhaps.

"We may forget facts; dates may slip from our minds; but the experiences which we have had in being subjected to the thoughts of great men in whatever art, remain with us forever," these boys heard Dr. Hanson say just before they played for us. "And perhaps this spiritual purpose," he went on, "this rendering of the soul sensitive to beauty, this tenderness, compassion, and understanding which come from intimate association with beauty, is the ideal goal of American democracy."

The arts are usually thought of as needing democracy for their free development and pursuit; but Louis Cheskin, Assistant Director of Adult Education programs for the Work Projects Administration, Chicago, points out that "cultural activities in leisure time" are something that democracy needs, also.

Use of Leisure Time

Speaking before the Department of Art Education, Mr. Cheskin dealt with the facts of increasing leisure time due to industrial developments, and the great importance of helping men and women to spend this time in a constructive, satisfying way. The teaching methods that meet this modern need are, he declared, quite different from traditional methods. Originality, initiative and an understanding of the adult's problems and yearnings alone work them out.

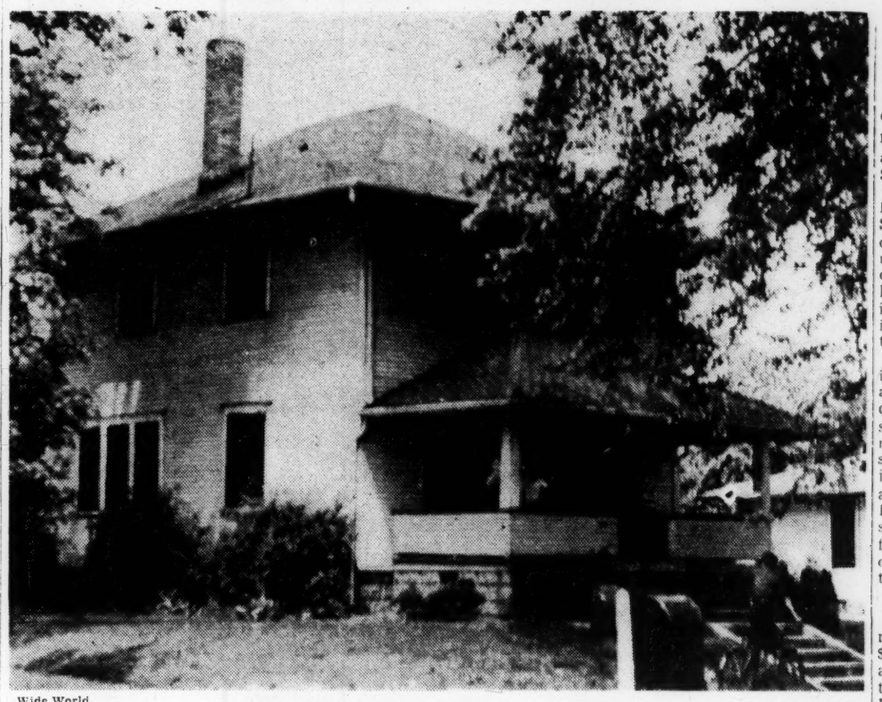
Vigorous sections at the Convention on gardening and on conservation indicate the serious place that both these fields now have in the school curriculum. Garden education, including making school gardens, field trips to botanical gardens, parks, and forests, gardening as recreation, and the tie-ins with teaching conservation formed a full section meeting this morning, as well as having some place throughout the week in programs devoted to other fields of teaching.

A Living Democracy

But whatever place is given during the convention to the arts, the natural sciences, various methods of teaching—and there is at least something here, it is easy to believe, for the specialist in every possible field,—the major concern seems to be with learning to help young and old to rally more intelligently to the support of democracy as a living, working ideal.

"The development of civic responsibility among adults, youths and children is the supreme problem which confronts the educational agencies of the United States today," declared William G. Carr, Secretary of the Educational Policies Commission. "The concerted efforts of all should be directed promptly and with the greatest possible vigor to strengthening loyalty to democracy among all the citizens of the United States. In all our arsenal of national defense there can be no stronger weapon."

The Willkie Homestead



Wide World

In the News at Elwood, Indiana

This is the house in which Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican candidate for President, was born in Elwood, Ind. Both Mr. Willkie's parents were lawyers in Elwood and his mother was the first woman admitted to the bar in Indiana. Mr. Willkie also started out as a lawyer.

Willkie Seeks Triumvirate to Run Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3—With a view to making his campaign for the Presidency "a people's movement" Wendell L. Willkie was out today to find three men who would qualify for a leadership triumvirate that would help him carry his canvass to the country.

This break with political precedent, for the presidential campaign is traditionally under the sole guidance of the Party's National Chairman, would make Mr. Willkie's battle for the election as unorthodox a procedure as the one he fought for the nomination. It would establish a board of co-ordinators, of which one member would be the National Chairman, still to be selected, to work through the established Republican organizations, a personal representative to unify "volunteer" independent groups for the campaign, and a campaign manager as "middle man" for these two vote-mobilizing forces.

Still searching for the best man to serve as colleagues of the National Chairman, Mr. Willkie has deferred his meeting with the subcommittee of the Republican National Committee until July 4, the business to which it is delegated being to pick a National Committee head. Mr. Willkie preferred to have this wait on his decision as to the feasibility of the three-man setup.

McNary to Be Active

The idea is seen as projecting a 1940 Republican campaign geared into the channels of specialized direction after the business pattern of expert co-ordination. It was put before Senator Charles L. McNary, of Oregon, Mr. Willkie's runningmate, by telephone, the Party standard-bearer said, along with the latter's call on the Senator to play a "very active part" in the canvass. Mr. Willkie added that he hoped to see his running mate in Washington before he leaves here on vacation, but was still unable to clarify his calendar beyond New York business before this week end.

However, a campaign backlog of Party leadership was functioning, following the Republican nominees appointment of 12 advisers. Headed by Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, Mr. Willkie's own floor manager there, the others are:

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Minority Leader of the House and Permanent Chairman of the Convention; Representative Charles H. Halleck of Indiana, manager of the Willkie pre-convention campaign; David S. Ingalls of Ohio, Manager of Senator Robert A. Taft's campaign; Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms, co-manager of Thomas E. Dewey's campaign; Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut; Gov. Ralph L. Carr of Colorado; Representative J. William Ditter of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee; Senator John G. Townsend of Delaware, Chairman of the Republican Senatorial Committee; Oren Root, Jr., prime mover in the volunteer movement; Paul Krusi, Chairman of the Tennessee convention delegation, and Mrs. Ruth de Young Kohler, wife of Herbert V. Kohler, head of the Kohler Company, Kohler, Wis., and special writer for the Chicago Tribune.

The Willkie campaign fund policy took on the same "grass-roots" definition in the nominee's announcement that he wanted no contributions in excess of $5,000 and that "the more $1 contributions—the more small contributions there are, the happier I shall be." The $5,000 limit is in accord with provisions of the Hatch Act now before Congress and was set by Mr. Willkie with an urgent call on the Federal Legislature to pass that Act.

No Political Favors

"In this crucial period in the world's history," he continued, "I don't want any man who contributes to this campaign to think that by reason of a large contribution he is entitled to any reward in the way of an ambassadorship or any other public position.

"I want everybody to know that I will be very happy to have any honorable citizen contribute to this campaign, but I also want everybody to know that contributors will not receive any return in the way of political influence or job."

His blueprint for new campaign machinery has pushed forward the date for Mr. Willkie's vacation which was to have begun July 4. Time and place for this were still on the list of "less important" matters, and, with the subcommittee meeting now postponed until July 5, it appeared that he would not get away before the week end. Briefly he toyed with the idea of a freighter trip on the Great Lakes. But abandoned it when he learned that accommodations would be inadequate for the press entourage that will accompany him.

Governor Stassen terminated two days of conversation with Mr. Willkie on campaign handling to return to Minnesota where he is running for re-election this year. He spoke optimistically of Mr. Willkie's election chances in the North and Middle West states and said it was "very encouraging to find how cab drivers, clerks, and the ordinary average citizen were talking about him."

"The people certainly like him," Governor Stassen said. "With a properly conducted campaign and a proper presentation of the issues, there is no doubt of Mr. Willkie's election."

Sickness Insurance Plan Meets Grange Opposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—"It is fortunate for the people of the whole country that the so-called Wagner health bill has been sidetracked for the time being at least," Fred Brenckman, Washington Representative of the National Grange, said recently.

Mr. Brenckman, spokesman at Washington for this organization of nearly 1,000,000 farm people, is opposed to compulsory sickness insurance, a measure against which the organized medical profession is aligned. Mr. Brenckman's organization went on record last fall as opposed to socialized medicine. Grangers are not opposed to voluntary plans for sickness insurance, but they see grave dangers in any governmental system based on compulsion, he explained.

"At best, the plan embodied in the Wagner bill must be viewed as a piece of impracticable sentimentalism," Mr. Brenckman said. "At its worst, it must be regarded as an attempt to lay the foundations for Federal control in the whole field of medical care, placing the people at the mercy of just one more giant bureaucracy.

"The bill opens up a hole through which billions of the people's money would flow away in a few years without adequate benefit to them.

Political Pull

"There is danger also that doctors under this system would get their positions through political pull. One of their chief functions might be to get out the vote on election day."

Mr. Brenckman pointed out that the Wagner bill, although it did not itself call for compulsory sickness insurance, opened the door. Before a State could get Federal money for the state plan of medical care required to be set up under the bill, its plan would have to be approved by Federal officials. This meant, in Mr. Brenckman's opinion, domination by Washington.

In other words, if Federal officials wanted the states to adopt compulsory sickness insurance, they could make it a condition for granting Federal aid, he said.

"The bill, if passed, would be a long step toward state medicine," said Mr. Brenckman. "In practice, compulsory sickness insurance has disclosed great drawbacks. One of its serious demerits is the check it places on progress in medicine. This handicap has been given marked illustration in Germany, origin of the system, where medical progress has been notably discouraged by governmental controls. Compulsory insurance has not produced the benefits claimed."

Huge Cost Foreseen

The cost of a program of compulsory sickness insurance would be enormous, the Washington representative of the Grange said. One of the reasons why President Roosevelt sidetracked the Wagner bill was the costs involved.

"The argument has been advanced that Federal aid in the financing of compulsory sickness insurance is necessary because the states have not been able to meet the medical needs of those in the lower income groups," Mr. Brenckman observed. "But the Government must get its funds by taxing the people in the states and the more Washington takes, the less is left the people to spend as they see fit.

"Increasing Federal taxation is a growing menace to the sovereignty of the states, drying up their sources of revenue so that they have less money left to finance their own activities, and must turn more and more to Washington for help."

Early Canal Survey

It is believed that a survey for a Panama Canal was made as early as 1534, by order of the King of Spain.

Dual Nomination

DALLAS, Texas, July 3 (AP)—A group of Roosevelt supporters reported today they had received State-wide response to a proposal that Democrats nominate Wendell L. Willkie at Chicago if the President declines to try for a third term.

The group met yesterday and placed Guy I. Warren of Corpus Christi in charge of the State-wide organization.

Mr. Warren said he planned to devote full time to marshaling Willkie sentiment in Democratic ranks.

1920 to 1940

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Wrote President Roosevelt, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee in 1920, to Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, the 1940 Republican candidate:

"My very warm congratulations on your nomination for Vice-President. Once upon a time—20 years ago—I ran for Vice-President. I learned a lot!

"I hope to see you soon.

"Your old friend,

"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Willkie's Son Misses Vote by One Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., July 3—Philip H. Willkie, son of Wendell L. Willkie, will miss voting for his father in the coming presidential election by one month. The 20-year-old Princetonian will not be of age until December 7.

When the nation goes to the polls on November 5, young Willkie will be studying at the Columbia University School of Law, it was learned here today. He also intends to continue working for his Princeton AB degree at the same time.

The former Nassau Senior pursued a varied and distinguished career at Princeton which earned him the vote of his 1940 classmates for "most likely to succeed," "busiest" and "most uncollegiate." Politics, debating, religious, social and journalistic societies and organizations had him as a member.

Ickes Sees 'Zero'

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, told his press conference today that "Wendell Willkie and his friends," had become a "holding company" for the Republican Party.

"The G. O. P.," Mr. Ickes said, "was liquidated at the Philadelphia convention—bought in for whatever may be left of its good-will assets, and made the first unit of a political holding company formed by Wendell Willkie and his friends."

Mr. Ickes said, in answer to a question, that the presence of Senator Charles McNary of Oregon "on the other end of the Republican ticket" did not alter the fact that old-line Republicans "had been done in the eye."

"Add Willkie and McNary and divide by two and see what you get," the Interior Department chief suggested.

"You have a ticket 50 per cent for all legal aid to the Allies and for private utilities on Willkie's side of the ledger while on McNary's you have the ticket offset 50 per cent for nonintervention abroad and for public power. In my arithmetic that means zero in November."

San Francisco Working Girl: $92 Held Minimum Pay Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—To live decently in San Francisco, an unmarried working woman, living alone, needs an income of at least $92.28 a month.

This is the conclusion of the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics of the University of California at Berkeley. The estimate is based on a typical budget drawn up, on the basis of costs of living last March, for single women in the relatively low-skilled clerical or sales occupations or in factories.

The goods and services included in the budget conform to generally accepted standards of health and decency. The estimates are designed, however, for living at a minimum of adequate and wholesome accommodations. The budget is drawn up for a woman who lives alone and supports no dependents. It allows for only $50 a year in savings, apart from pay-roll taxes for unemployment insurance and old-age insurance, which add up to $1.84 each month.

Room and Board

Largest single item is, of course, room and board. This amounts to $46.76 a month, including lunches and Sunday dinners. It is not customary for rooming houses in San Francisco to serve Sunday dinners, breakfast seven times a week and dinner six times a week bring the rooming-house bill to $37.50 a month. Sunday dinners cost 50 cents, plus 2 cents sales tax and a 10 cent tip. Lunches in restaurants are figured at 76 cents, including tax.

Budgeted for clothing is $13.47 a month. Of this, $12.04 is for replacements, and $1.43 for upkeep. The annual clothing replacement cost of just over $144 includes two winter hats and one summer hat at $1.98 each. A winter coat costing $23.55 ought to last two years, as should a spring or fall coat costing $14.62, and a woolen suit costing about the same amount.

Other items in the clothing budget include two blouses or sweaters at $1.96 each; three dresses for work at $7.09 each, two dresses for dress at $7.43 each, one evening dress at $7.61, and a cotton dress—to last two years—at $1.98.

The shoe budget includes three pairs of street shoes at $3.56 each, a pair of dress shoes—to last two years—one pair of "flats," one of bedroom slippers, and one of galoshes—all to last three years. Stockings, next to dresses for work, are the largest single item in the clothing budget.

Clothing Upkeep

Clothing upkeep cost runs to a little over $17 a year, mostly for cleaning and pressing and shoe repairs.

Miscellaneous items in the monthly budget include leisure-time activities ($6.88 a month provides for one movie a week, three theaters or concerts a year, a one-week vacation and a guest at dinner once a week); care of the person (largest item in the $3.67 monthly allowance is for shampoos and finger waves—24 a year at 79 cents each); carfare ($4.18); union dues ($1.50); gifts, church, and charity (only $1.78); stationery and postage, and other items.

If the allowances seem skimpy, remember it's a minimum decency budget for a low-skilled worker.

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U. S. Fleet Urged to Aid Evacuation of Britain

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—Maj. Albert Newby Braithwaite, Conservative, in the House of Commons yesterday urged the United States "to send their fleet and their boats to take our women and children across to their country."

"With our island in the front line trench, the U. S. A. has a responsibility in this matter," he declared.

"If they are our friends—and I believe they are—they must immediately come to our rescue by sending their fleet and their boats to this country to take our women and children away."

Major Braithwaite spoke in the course of a debate on plans for moving thousands of children to Canada and the United States.

In the same general discussion—a debate on plans for moving thousands of children to Canada and the United States—Labor Leader Josiah Wedgwood asserted that American generosity in offering sanctuary to these children had been "cold shouldered."

The transfer should be made through the Foreign Office rather than the Dominions Office, he said, because "the United States will not play second fiddle to the dominions."

Clement Attlee, Prime Minister Winston Churchill's deputy, told the House that Britain needed "not merely ships to carry the children, but also ships to protect them."

Care for Children

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—The United States Committee for the Care of European Children, headed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as Honorary Chairman and Marshall Field as Chairman, disclosed today the first boatload of children being removed from the British Isles to Canada would arrive there in about three weeks.

The committee reported 10,000 American familes already had offered to care for young refugees until the end of the war.

There was no available estimate of the number of children, of all nationalities, who will be brought to America.

The Committee plans to set up branch offices in all principal cities within a few days. In these branches, affidavits of support for the children will be drawn up and cabled to American consuls in Great Britain. It is understood that families with incomes of at least $5,000 annually will be sought as foster-parents.

Ontario Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Ontario has completed general plans making it possible to accept 500 children every two weeks.

Children's Aid Societies throughout the Province will be utilized and will supervise the placement of children in free private family homes in their district, Eric Cross, Provincial Minister of Welfare, explained recently. Other child-caring institutions and organizations which may exist will be encouraged to co-operate with the Children's Aid. A central depot will be established in Toronto.

All proffered homes will be inspected, citizens' wishes as to sex and age of children will be respected, and efforts will be made to place the young guests in the same type of household from which they have come.

Princesses to Stay

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—King George and Queen Elizabeth have firmly rejected suggestions from influential quarters that Princess Elizabeth, heiress presumptive to the throne, and her sister Princess Margaret Rose be sent out of the country to one of the Dominions because of the danger of a German invasion, the Daily Mail said yesterday.

Repeated efforts to persuade the royal pair to send the two Princesses to a safer land have received this answer, in effect:

"We all face a common peril. Thousands of parents in this country are compelled to keep their children at home. We would prefer to share whatever family perils there may be with parents of this country."

The attempts to get the royal children out of the country have been redoubled, the Daily Mail said, since the threat of invasion has become acute. But, the paper added, they always have received the same reply "deeply indicative of the feelings of the King and Queen at the present time."

The Princesses are not seen in public these days. Palace sources said they are "somewhere in the country" like many of England's other children.

They are carrying on their usual studies in seclusion but there are no court functions and such extras as dancing.

'Chatterbug' Out on Bail

ABERDEEN, Scotland (AP)—George Hendry, a schoolmaster, was released in $240 bail July 2 after pleading innocent to a "chatterbug" charge. He was accused of saying that King George and Queen Elizabeth were going to Canada, that former Prime Ministers Earl Baldwin and Neville Chamberlain had sold out the country and should be shot.

'Hitch Hikers' to Havens in the Country

International

They Want to Know About Where They're Going

These youthful evacuees from London don't wish to jump from the frying pan into the fire, so they are asking the engineer of the refugee train if there are any air raids in the area chosen for their temporary homes. Almost a quarter million children have been evacuated from British cities in the past few weeks. A large number have been sent to Canada and some housed in the United States.

More 'Allied Plots' Disclosed by Nazis

BERLIN, July 3 (AP)—DNB, official German news agency, published copies today of alleged Allied documents found in France which it said disclosed "intrigue such as the world never yet has seen" for establishing new battlefronts in the European war.

These documents, DNB declared, showed Allied plans for bombing important oil fields in the Russian Caucasus and the ports of Baku and Batum as well as establishing battlefronts in Scandinavia and the Balkans.

They were made public in anticipation of the issuance of the sixth White Book of the war by the German Foreign Office.

The first document disclosed was an alleged telegram from Gen. Maxime Weygand, then Commander of the Allied Near East Army, to Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, then Commander-in-Chief in France.

Air Raid Plans

Dated March 7, 1940, it said Air Marshal Mitchell, Commander of the Air Force for the Middle East, arrived at Beirut, Lebanon, that day and informed him he had received word from London, "in regard to preparations for possible bombardment of Baku and Batum."

General Weygand, according to the telegram, said Air Marshal Mitchell was seeking permission to investigate intermediate landing fields for planes which would have their main base in El Jazira in the Levant States. General Weygand said the investigation was carried out by British and French officers dressed in civilian clothes.

This would give the impression that the visit concerned work affecting exploitation of oil fields in this region, General Weygand said, according to the DNB account.

Another document was a telegram of March 14, purportedly from the French Ambassador René Massigli in Ankara, Turkey, to the French Foreign Office and labeled "strictly secret," regarding a conversation with the Turkish Foreign Minister, which said:

"In the course of a visit which I made yesterday, the Foreign Minister laid before me on his own initiative a telegram which arrived during the night in which the Turkish representative in Moscow reported a conversation with the Ambassador of the United States.

"According to the view of the latter, the Russians are so anxious about the danger of fire and bombardment in the oil region of Baku that the Soviet Russian management has asked American engineers whether and how fire caused by bombardment could be fought with success.

"The engineers are supposed to have answered that, as a result of the manner in which the oil fields have been exploited, the earth there is so saturated with oil that fire would spread immediately to the entire neighboring region; it would be months before it could be extinguished and years before work could be resumed again."

Another document, as cited by DNB, was entitled a plan by General Gamelin for participation by a French-British force in operations in Finland. The document indicated material support of the Finns had been agreed upon by the Allies and the first shipments made Dec. 20, 1939.

The DNB account said the French High Command had been working on "a general plan of armed intervention in Finland" since Jan. 16, 1940. As outlined, there was to be disembarkation of Allied troops at Petsamo, in Arctic Finland.

Another document in the DNB list was a telegram from General Gamelin to General Weygand March 12, 1940, in which General Gamelin was quoted:

"In my opinion, operations in the Middle Orient must be led by the British High Command and in the Caucasus by the Turkish command, since the latter operation will be carried out through Turkish forces in co-operation with the Air Force and possibly special contingents."

The French-Turkish matter was labeled document four.

Hungary Maps Curbs on Jews

BUDAPEST, July 3 (AP)—Segregation of Jews in special railway cars is one provision of a new anti-Jewish bill introduced in Parliament today by the Hungarian Nazi Party.

The bill is even more drastic than Germany's Nuremberg Law. It forbids Jews to drive automobiles, become midwives, hoist the Hungarian flag, buy anything from a peasant, or sign any legal document.

In order to "restrict the propagation of Jews" in Hungary, the bill also provides that only the eldest sons and eldest daughters of Jewish families may marry.

The bill further provides that non-Jewish men who marry Jewish women would henceforth be classed as Jews.

Jews with "Hungarian family names" would be required to change them to "Hebrew" names.

Jews would be permitted to buy, sell, or read only books written in Hebrew.

No foreign Jews would be given visas to enter Hungary.

Jews would not be permitted to employ gentile women under the age of 40.

All business establishments employing one or more Jews would be classed as Jewish enterprises.

Jews Attacked

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 3 (AP)—Anti-Semitic rioting spread rapidly throughout Rumania today, complicating King Carol's problem of trying to save his Kingdom from further dismemberment.

Scores were injured, some believed fatally, in riots July 2 in Bucharest and other places. Later they extended throughout the country.

The Government appeared to be making little headway in checking the attacks, despite reinforcing of police in many places. Troops were rushed to the scenes of disorders but usually arrived too late. Meanwhile attacks broke out elsewhere.

Many wealthy Jews fled to the country and others remained inside their homes. Bucharest has between 100,000 and 200,000 Jews.

Diplomatic quarters expressed belief that the anti-Semitic attacks were inspired by Iron Guard extremists trying to embarrass King Carol.

New Taxes Pinch U. S. Penny Supply

PHILADELPHIA, July 3 (AP)—The national defense tax has taxed the United States mint here to the limit—it's out of pennies.

Superintendent Edwin H. Dressel said today that "we've shipped out millions of 'em, and if the deman keeps up, we'll have to throw all our resources on pennies, 24 hours a day."

The new tax, effective July 1, added to the purchase price of about 40 items and most of the increases were from one to a few cents. Banks throughout the nation anticipated the need and stocked up.

The Mint has a penny capacity of 1,400,000 for an eight-hour shift, which means that soon it will be turning out more than 4,200,000 coppers a day when the three shifts are started.

Denver Mint Shortage

DENVER, July 3 (AP)—The Denver Mint is "running out of everything" so Superintendent Mark Skinner plans extra shifts to meet the demand for small coins resulting from national defense taxes.

"We're shipping pennies, nickles, dimes and quarters all over the country," Mr. Skinner said.

Dutch General Who Gave Up Sent to Reich

AMSTERDAM, July 3 (AP)—Gen. H. G. Winkelman, the Netherlands Commander-in-Chief, has been transported to Germany as a war prisoner, it was officially announced today.

German authorities said General Winkelman and other members of the Dutch Army "by their personal behavior did not respect the moderation which might have been expected on the ground of privileges granted them by the Führer."

Col. I. G. Schwabedissen was appointed German commissioner to administer the Dutch demobilization which the Germans originally left General Winkelman to direct.

A German communiqué said, "It is expected in the highest interest of the Dutch Army and population that in the future no further disturbances of demobilization will occur; these would lead to the sharpest counter-measures by the German Army."

[Nature of any previous "disturbances of demobilization" was not explained.]

General Winkelman became the Dutch Commander Feb. 5. When Queen Wilhelmina and the Government fled, he was given full powers, and on May 14 made the decision to surrender to Germany.

The Mayor of Amsterdam, A. J. R. de Monchy, was dismissed yesterday by the Reich's Commissar for the Netherlands.

No official reason was given, but the well-informed said the cause was failure to maintain order.

Minor disturbances broke out last week on the birthday anniversary of Prince Bernhard, anti-Nazi consort of Princess Juliana.

British-Burmese Pledge Tightened; Pioneers Formed

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—Britain continued to consolidate its fighting forces today while awaiting the expected German invasion.

It was disclosed today that Burma had pledged unconditional aid to Britain in return for full self-Government after the conflict.

Field Marshal Lord George Francis Milne, former Chief of Imperial General Staff, was appointed Colonel Commandant of the British "Pioneers"—a corps of army engineers and laborers comprised mainly of World War veterans.

Large bodies of men were being mobilized in coastal districts for construction of defenses, while in London it was made known that both Houses of Parliament now have their own local defense volunteer corps to guard them against parachutists and any other invaders.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill proposed today in the House of Commons that special rules be adopted permitting Parliament to take "time out" in event of air raid alarms while in session.

Organization of Frenchmen who have offered their services to Great Britain was advanced a step with announcement of the appointment of André Labarthe as Director General of all French services connected with armaments and scientific research in Britain. Appointment was made by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who is recognized by Britain as the leader of "Free" Frenchmen.

At the same time it was reported that Gen. Maxime Weygand, former Allied Commander-in-Chief in France, had arrived in Syria, where it is believed he will confer with René Massigli, French Ambassador to Turkey.

It was announced in the House of Commons by Mr. R. A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, that the British Government is in contact with the French Government of Marshal Henri Pètain through the French Chargé d'Affaires in London.

Mr. Butler added, "I cannot further define how our attitude to the Pétain Government will develop."

Bullitt Possibly On the Way Home

PARIS, June 30 (By Courier Plane to Berlin, Delayed)—(AP)—The departure of Ambassador William C. Bullitt for Southern France, possibly en route to the United States, followed negotiations with German and French officials to spare Paris from actual fighting and work in behalf of American residents.

Before German troops marched into the city on June 14, Mr. Bullitt was an intermediary in obtaining a declaration from the French Military Governor that Paris was an open city.

After the occupation Mr. Bullitt took over the Bristol Hotel as a haven for Americans. Today 50 American nationals are living there and the Stars and Stripes flies over the hotel near the Elysee Palace.

The Embassy staff occupied itself with problems of relief, supplies and medical and hospital care. Since the occupation the embassy has worked with both French and German authorities on various matters.

'Amazon Defense Corps'

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—An "Amazon Defense Corps" has been formed to teach English women how to use rifles. Mrs. Venetia Foster, wife of a British naval officer and a leader of the "Amazons," said today she hoped to persuade the Government to permit women to serve with the Local Defense Volunteers as home guards.

Anglo-Nazi Air Combat Attains New Ferocity

By the Associated Press

Aerial warfare between Germany and Britain reached its highest pitch of the war today.

German bombers lashed at the British Isles last night in a raid resulting in 135 casualties—the highest toll from German raids thus far on British soil.

Severe damage to the German 26,000-ton battleship Scharnhorst was reported to have been inflicted by British bombers during an earlier raid on the Kiel Canal.

German planes spanned South Coast defenses and dropped bombs at several points, following the night assault which caused 12 fatalities and injured 123, officials said. The British defense forces shot down their twenty-fourth raiding plane in a fortnight of big-scale raids.

Indicating the persistence of the Germans attacking from the South, a joint Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communiqué, issued shortly after noon, said antiaircraft defenses were still in action.

The heaviest of the night raids came at three northeastern coastal towns.

At least 10 of the fatalities and many of the injured were reported in one town where a lone raider dropped high-explosive bombs on a thickly inhabited area.

Ruins Searched

In a section embracing four or five streets, firemen and air-raid precaution squads worked in relays throughout the night searching in the ruins.

Shattered glass coated the streets for more than a quarter of a mile.

The Nazi raiders dropped bombs "at random in some southern and southwestern areas," a communiqué of the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security asserted, but apparently there were no casualties or serious damage there or in Wales.

It was the second successive evening of raids in which German bombers crossed the coast during the long English summer twilight.

The Scharnhorst bombing took place late at night on July 1 and early on July 2 during an intensive British air raid on the Kiel Canal area, vital German navy base, in which considerable damage was inflicted not only on naval craft, but on other sections of the base.

Four direct hits on the vessel and on the floating dock in which it rested were claimed for one plane. Another dropped three bombs which exploded in a row across the battleship and started a fire.

The Scharnhorst, which the British had claimed to have damaged on two other occasions, was reported laid up for repairs.

The British raiders, the Air Ministry said, struck home through a curtain of antiaircraft fire; one plane was repeatedly hit.

Fires on the naval base and ship were still visible to the crew of this crippled craft, it was added, when they were "85 miles away on their homeward journey."

Attack Lasts Hour

The battleship and the dockyard were continuously attacked for nearly an hour.

One British plane was said to have dived down through antiaircraft fire to within 2,000 feet of the German war vessel and unloosed a salvo of three of its heaviest bombs.

Five fires were reported started on the floating dock when still another salvo of bombs struck it.

Building and storage depots at the Kiel canal base were subjected to a rain of explosives which started many fires.

At sea the German High Command announced that its submarines and warplanes had struck heavy new blows against British shipping. The latest communiqué stated that one U-boat captain sank 24,000 registered tons of enemy merchantman shipping space, among which were the British steamer Athellaird, 8,900 tons

Mackey Radio in New York said it had intercepted on July 2 an SOS from the Athellaird saying it had been torpedoed and calling for "immediate assistance."

Another submarine was said to have torpedoed the armed British steamer Arandora Star, 15,500 tons West of North Channel (between Scotland and Ireland).

On July 2, German fighting planes in the course of armed reconnaissance over the Channel Coast attacked a convoy and sank a freighter of 12,000 tons as well as a freighter of 6,000 tons, the communique states, adding that another freighter of 8,000 tons was severely damaged by bomb hits.

The British Admiralty acknowledged that German U-boats raiding British commerce had been operating in increased numbers, augmented by the work of Italian submarines in the Mediterranean and also possibly in the Atlantic.

Heavy Ship Losses

It was disclosed that in the week ended June 23, 88,259 tons of shipping had been destroyed—mainly, it was said, because of the disruption of the escort service by the diversion of ships for the withdrawal of British, French, and other Allied soldiers "all the way from Brest to St. Jean du Luz."

While these losses were officially described as "admittedly heavy," it was added that in actual tonnage Britain nevertheless was better off than 10 months ago, because of new construction, captures, and transfers.

Late official and unofficial figures covering the three-week period from June 2 to June 23, would make a total British loss of 970,977 tons.

British reports estimated German losses up to June 4 totaled 830,000 tons, including many Nazi ships captured or scuttled to avoid capture.

The British Admiralty said the total of Italian submarine losses in three weeks of war was 13.

In Africa, an authoritative British source claimed the British Air Force shot down 60 Italian planes in the Near East in June and probably 25 others.

British losses were not disclosed, but they were said to be "exceedingly small."

Royal Air Force headquarters at Cairo issued a communiqué stating that successful combined operation by Blenheims and Gladiator fighters was carried out on Macaaca.

A direct hit was said to have been registered on a bomb dump believed to contain incendiary bombs as a heavy explosion was followed by a fierce blaze.

The Italian garrison at Metemme, Ethiopia, was reported by the Italian High Command to have repelled a violent attack by a large force of British troops, who were said to have left 60 fatalities on the battlefield as well as machine guns and other equipment.

Italian losses were described as slight. Metemme is located near the border of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

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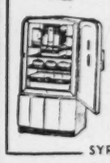
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Cabinet Appointees Appear Before Senators

Wide World

Henry L. Stimson

Mr. Stimson, named by President Roosevelt to be Secretary of War, also served in the Cabinets of Presidents Taft and Hoover. Mr. Knox, who is shown as he testified before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, has been designated by Mr. Roosevelt to be Secretary of the Navy. He is publisher of the Chicago Daily News. Both Mr. Stimson and Mr. Knox have won Committee approval.

Frank Knox

Excerpts From Stimson-Knox Testimony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3 — Excerpts from the texts of the statements read by Henry L. Stimson before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and by Frank Knox before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs follow:

Mr. Stimson

I believe it to be the generally accepted purpose of our military policy that our Army exists to protect from attack the territory and rights of the United States.

In the next place I recognize that the growth in the range of modern weapons has made it necessary to continually increase the distance which must intervene between our shores and a possible enemy.

In the next place I recognize that the United States is very vulnerable to a hostile attack coming from the east and northeast. I had occasion to study that matter as long ago as 1912. The crowded cities and skyscrapers of the States on our eastern seaboard are in many respects the most vulnerable targets in the world.

In the metropolitan area of New York over 7,000,000 of people are mainly dependent on a single water supply nearly 100 miles in length. The cities of New England are key points for the munition industry of our whole country.

So the Nazi attack on Great Britain and the consequent danger to Canada and Newfoundland have brought the hazards of war close to what may be called the heart of American industrial defense. All these things are fully known to the General Staffs of foreign nations.

The patriotic uprisings of our own American forefathers would not have been easily successful against a dictator who possessed all the expensive tanks, airplanes and artillery in the country and who also had a monopoly of the country's system of communication.

In such a situation as exists today we cannot afford to fail in our effort at defense. The modern conqueror when once he gets into power will last for a long time.

As a result of these convictions on my part I feel that we are faced with an unprecedented peril.

The President has recommended and the Congress has passed appropriations for a great increase in our modern land armament and in the size of our existing fleet. I am in most hearty sympathy with these actions. But the making of such appropriations does not ipso facto produce either the munitions or the fleet.

Their creation can be accomplished only by the co-operation of many other factors and conditions, to secure which I believe that our government should earnestly strive. I shall refer now to only two of these factors.

The first of these is the element of time. That element is vital today. It is also very precarious. The preparation of a great unarmed democratic nation to meet the emergency of a possible war involves a total reorganization of its economy and the production of an enormous quantity of intricate munitions and armaments of a character with which its factories and business are unacquainted. This takes an incredible amount of time. Today the time which we will have for our rearmament is very largely dependent upon the continuance of Great Britain's control of the North Atlantic.

Under these conditions any assistance which we can safely give toward the continuance of that ea power in the North Atlantic is a step most important to our own interest in preparation.

The situation today is much more critical than it was last Autumn and the time which can be saved by the existence of British sea power much more precious.

Another element vitally necessary to our rearmament is the arousal of a national spirit which will grasp the emergency and be willing to make the effort and the sacrifice involved in carrying out the program in the shortest possible time.

The first and most effective step toward the arousal of such a spirit, as well as toward the carrying out of the program itself, would, in my opinion, be the prompt enactment of a statute establishing a system of selective compulsory training and service.

I believe that we are facing a grave national emergency fraught with the possibility of immediate peril.

I know that we are unprepared, but I am confident that it is not a hopeless situation. I believe that the spirit which I witnessed in my fellow citizens a quarter of a century ago exists today. That spirit is a spirit of courage and initiative.

It can be aroused again and when aroused it can accomplish results which seem miraculous. I believe it can meet the crisis of today. The problem is to arouse it and to assist its efforts without the debilitating wastes of inefficiency and delay.

Mr. Knox

I am one of those who refuse to believe we will actively participate in this new war, certainly not to the extent of sending an army overseas. And if we do not do that, all these trumped-up fears of a wartime dictatorship and the destruction of both our democratic institutions and our free enterprise economy are fantastically unreal.

Now, thinking of our own country first, surely entails, primarily, putting ourselves in such a state of readiness for whatever danger may be threatened, that we can successfully protect, and defend, our rights.

How can we do this? Let us first give thought to our unusual geographic position in the world. We have the priceless possession of an insular position. Our insular position is not like that of England, dependent upon a narrow strip of water, easily bridged by air. It is provided by two wide oceans.

Air transport, no matter what developments the future may bring, will never have sufficient carrying capacity to be a real menace to our security, provided: we control the seas upon which warships might, conceivably, bring great air armadas within striking distance of our shores. If, by our sea power we can control the sea lanes, both Atlantic and Pacific, no enemy, no matter how powerful, in the air or on the land can ever successfully invade the Western World.

It is of the very essence of our self-protection that we develop our sea power until we possess, incomparably, the strongest navy in the world. We now have a fleet second to none, and with the imminent additions to its striking power, we will soon have the greatest navy on any ocean the world around. But we must continue to build until none can doubt our defense is sure.

We must build—and as quickly as possible—a fleet in both oceans the equal of any that could be brought against us in that particular sea. Such a two-ocean navy, with the Panama Canal available to us, would make us safe. If we do this we can live our lives secure from clashing ambitions, struggles for balance of power and contests for economic dominance among peoples overseas.

We have been committed for generations to the Monroe Doctrine. The preservation of that doctrine is more vital to our national security now than when it was enunciated. We cannot be safe here in the United States unless we are secure in the entire Western World against the communication hither of the disease which now sweeps both Europe and Asia—the madness that drives people to seek dominance over other peoples through force, and which imposes on the victim of their arms a regimentation of their lives destructive of all freedom and liberty.

Senate Favors Stimson-Knox

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3 — The Congressional mood is to sink partisan differences—that is the only interpretation possible on the evident intention of a Democratic Senate to confirm two prominent Republicans to the President's Cabinet.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War in the Taft Administration and Secretary of State in the Hoover Administration, was promptly approved yesterday 14 to 3 by the Senate Military Affairs Committee, after boldly stating his desire to aid Great Britain in its fight against totalitarianism.

Frank Knox, Chicago Daily News publisher and running mate of Alf Landon in 1936, made a no less aggressive presentation of his strong feelings for democratic solidarity, and his confirmation by the Senate, like that of Mr. Stimson's, is regarded as certain.

Japanese Military Want Stronger Stand in Asia

TOKYO, July 3 (AP)—Great Britain has refused the Japanese demand that the arms route through British Burma to the Chinese forces of Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-shek be closed, it was reliably reported tonight.

[Britain is considering "questions that would arise with the United States" if it acceded "in any way" to the Japanese demand, R. A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons.]

TOKYO, July 3 (AP)—Japan's army leaders made strong representations to the Cabinet today concerning policies the Empire should follow in the Far Eastern situation resulting from Allied defeats in Europe and expressed dissatisfaction with the stand of Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita.

Mr. Arita enunciated on June 29 a foreign policy based on establishment of an "Asiatic sphere" in which Japan would be dominant—an advance from the previous position of insistence on maintenance of the status quo in East Asia.

[It is likely, however, that Mr. Arita's pronouncements did not go far enough to satisfy the army leaders.]

The Foreign Minister's speech caused dissatisfaction among the military, it was reported, but informed political quarters held that the real issue between the military and the Foreign Office is deeper than that.

"A Golden Opportunity"

On the night of June 29 a group of leading Japanese Army men, said the newspaper Nichi Nichi, decided the war in Europe had presented Japan a "golden opportunity" in which it must take a "strong attitude."

Instructions concerning this "strong attitude" were sent to all army corps.

Observers expressed belief that the military men were disappointed in Mr. Arita's speech because it avoided both flat encouragement of the Axis Powers and a flat declaration for redistribution of the world's resources as a prelude to peace.

The War Minister, Gen. Shunroku Hata, the Vice-Minister of War and all bureau chiefs conferred for more than four hours today, after which General Hata interviewed Premier Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai and Mr. Arita.

A wireless dispatch by Domei, official Japanese news agency, quoted a communiqué issued later by the Foreign and War Ministries which said that the "affair" between Mr. Arita and General Hata in connection with Mr. Arita's address had been closed.

[The communiqué said there was no foundation for the report that a difference of views had developed.]

New Factors of Strain

Meanwhile, one of the largest factions of Japan's No. 2 political party, Seiyukai, completed plans for dissolution in order to join a single national party under the leadership of a former Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye.

Despite his known liberal tendencies, observers asserted that the Prince would be committed in advance to the Army's desires.

The removal of civilians from the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong, on the South China coast, and London reports that Great Britain would not accede to Japan's demands for closing of the Burma supply route to Chinese forces under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek added new factors of strain to the political situation.

Blockade Denied

HONG KONG, July 3 (AP) — Japanese Consul-General K. Okazaki issued a statement today disclaiming any Japanese intention to blockade this British Crown Colony by military measures taken along the Colony's mainland border.

The Japanese actions, Mr. Okazaki explained, in no way blockade the inflow of Hong Kong's food supplies, since, he said, all coastal and foreign shipping continues unmolested.

Japanese military measures taken along the mainland border are solely to plug this 20-mile gap in Japan's tightened and extended supply blockade against the areas of China controlled by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the Consul-General explained.

The Japanese, he said, will arrange to permit food to pass through these mainland lines to Hong Kong.

Mr. Okazaki's statement appeared to ease Hong Kong's apprehension regarding the intentions of Japan. The Japanese previously had in general terms disclaimed hostile intention against Hong Kong, but nevertheless their moves in the Orient in the wake of British and French reverses in Europe have been watched with anxiety.

At present the British and Japanese are negotiating to lift restrictions on foods entering Hong Kong from Japanese-controlled Canton, Mr. Okazaki said.

Neutral observers said that Japan's force along the Hong Kong border probably was of less than 2,000 men. They thought it was not large enough to threaten the Colony.

Europe Looms Large in Western Hemisphere

European-owned territories in the Western Hemisphere—for the most part islands laying within the United States' sphere of vital interests—comprise a total area of about 1,000,000 square miles or nearly one third of the area of the United States itself. The total population is more than 4,000,000 persons.

These territories, owned by Britain, France, Portugal, Denmark, and the Netherlands, are almost entirely dependent upon their mother countries in matters of defense. Canada, which holds the status of a self-supporting and self-defended Dominion of the British empire, does not come under this category.

The possessions, ranging in size from tiny Clipperton Island just off Central America in the Pacific, an uninhabited coral atoll, to massive Greenland with an area about the same as that of Mexico, are scattered.

Within Arctic Circle

They extend from the northern tip of Greenland, within the Arctic Circle, to the South Shetland and South Orkney Islands, a few miles from Antarctica; and from the Azores and Cape Verde Islands close to Europe and Africa, to the numerous islands owned by France, Britain and the Netherlands in the Caribbean Sea.

Denmark, which owns Greenland and until the invasion by Germany exercised a large measure of control over Iceland by reason of their common king, has the largest possessions in this area. Greenland and Iceland together cover an area of 777,227 square miles. Their combined population, however, is barely 125,000 persons.

British possessions are the most numerous, covering an area of about 153,934 square miles, and with a population of some 2,937,548.

France, Netherlands, Portugal

France's empire possessions within the area form a total area of 35,320 square miles and are inhabited by some 45,000 persons

The Netherlands colonial possessions in the Western Hemisphere total 54,500 square miles and are inhabited by some 262,260 persons.

The Azores and Cape Verde Islands, owned by Portugal, are considerably nearer Europe than the Americas, and their intrinsic value is largely strategic. Their combined area is 2,479 square miles, and their population is about 415,990 persons.

Although many of the territories supply their home countries with valuable resources ranging from asphalt to cotton, all of these bits of land have a highly strategic position in relation to the American mainlands.

Free Press Granted in Britain

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—The British Government's policy is to interfere as little as possible with the liberty of the press to express freely opinions on the conduct of the war or peace overtures, Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, (Labor) told the House of Commons today. Statements which give information to the enemy or are calculated to impede the war effort, he said, might be stopped.

Asked by Seymour Cocks, Laborite, why the press was told a fortnight ago not to criticize the composition of the present Government, Mr. Attlee reiterated that the Government was opposed to interference with a free press

He told the House further that the "determination of the Government to secure a decisive victory has been made clear in recent statements in the House."

It was recalled that on June 19 Prime Minister Churchill demanded in a statement that "every Minister shall be respected and their subordinates must know that their chiefs are not men who are here today and gone tomorrow. . . . Without this concentrated power we cannot face what lies before us."

A Bird Sanctuary

The ground over Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, is a bird sanctuary.

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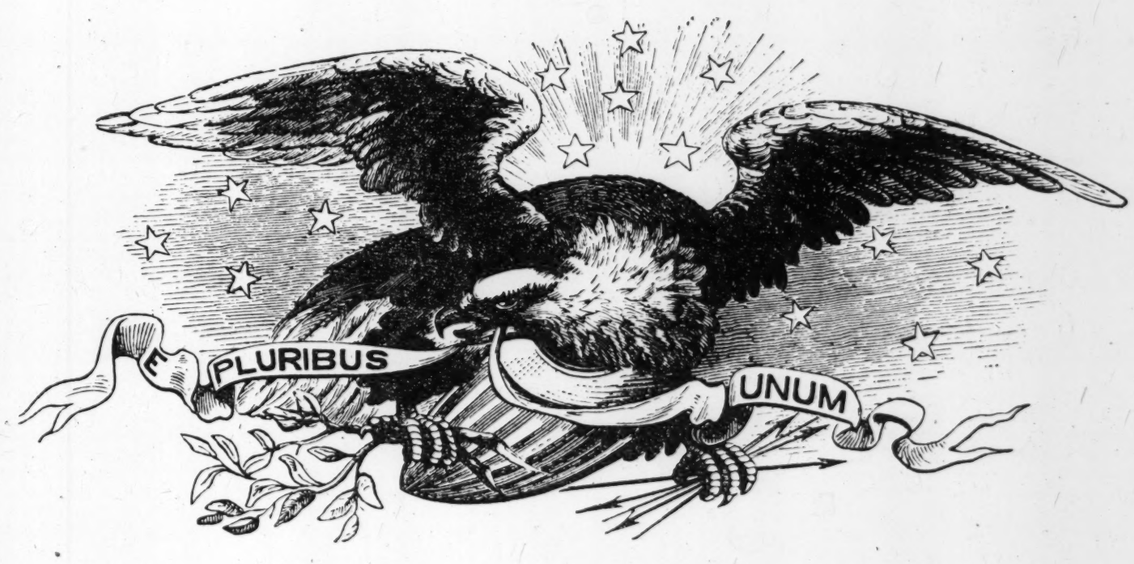


Let our object be our country,

our whole country,

and nothing but our country.

And, by the blessing of God, may that country itself

become a vast and splendid monument,

not of oppression and terror,

but of wisdom,

of peace,

and of liberty,

upon which the world may gaze with admiration forever.

—*Daniel Webster*

NEW YORK John Wanamaker PHILADELPHIA

Defense Against Nazi Tanks Occupies British Strategists

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U S N. Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For months there have been persistent rumors from abroad that Germany has been making preparations to use tanks transported by air when the invasion of Britain is attempted.

During the invasion of Norway, it is related that German planes landed, doors opened, and tanks emerged, and now similar reports concerning Russian tank-carrying planes come from Rumania.

There is nothing improbable about these reports. The weight a plane can carry and how it is distributed is entirely a matter of design. This weight, be it dead-load, pay-load, or bomb-load, is a definite figure for any particular design of plane, and, in some types of heavy bombers, it may be as much as 10 tons. Even this considerable weight is a modest one in comparison with pay-loads of up to 16.8 tons carried by trans-oceanic Clipper ships.

The tank-carrying plane will require a fuselage so designed that the concentrated weight of a tank will be suitably distributed. There are no particular engineering difficulties involved in this work, or in devising appropriate apparatus for hoisting a tank into a plane and lowering it to the ground.

Initiative and Surprise

The successes thus far obtained in the present war have largely been due to Germany having consistently taken the initiative. Nor has surprise, the handmaiden of the initiative, been neglected.

To attain any measure of success, the tank-carrying plane, unless it lands at a site already under German mastery, must appear unexpectedly, as there will be a limited period of time when neither the plane nor the tank is effective offensively or defensively.

After a plane lands it loses flexibility of fire from its own guns, and even should the design permit the tank to use its guns while attached to the plane, an effective fire cannot be maintained while it is being lowered and placed in operation.

Planes large enough to carry a tank of any size must land on level firm ground, preferably at a regular airport. All such localities in Britain should, by this time, be properly guarded and provided with means of defense, or else made useless for landing purposes. Unless a squadron of tank planes can surprise the defenders as completely as the Russians are reported to have done at Reni, Rumania, where the rifles of the garrison remained "untouched in barracks racks," they should stand little chance of attaining success.

Ample Time for Defense

Germany has achieved many unexpected successes during this war. Operations so fantastic as to contravene all previous concepts of the methods of war, and material that others had talked about and dismissed as impracticable, have been put to propitious use when combined with the element of surprise.

Consequently, the British need not be surprised at Germany's having developed a thoroughly practicable tank plane, and with such warning, the devising of an adequate defense against being surprised by the appearance of this weapon is clearly possible.

The first line of defense is to shoot down or drive off the tank planes in the air. The second is to destroy them as they land, either by gunfire, land mines or the use of unexpected obstacles.

If Germany launches an attack on the British Isles, it probably will be on a scale never before attempted. It will come by air and by sea. The sky will be filled with thousands of planes of all types, each group with a specific mission to perform. Bombers to prepare the way at selected places, and to defend surface craft. Transportation of troops by air, planes with parachuters, planes with tanks, and thousands of fighters to defend the other planes.

Each With Definite Mission

The surface craft will carry troops, artillery and tanks. They will be of various types and sizes, each with a definite mission to fulfill—fast craft, medium speed vessels, and slow ships. Some will attempt to penetrate designated harbors and others to land their cargoes of troops and material at selected beaches.

Years ago the United States Marine Corps perfected a satisfactory scow-like craft from which tanks land directly on a shelving beach, and there is no reason for Germany not to have adopted this scheme, inasmuch as several other of the surprise methods it has used were first developed in the United States.

The speed with which Britain's Navy and Air Force can make contact in sufficient power with such an armada by sea and air, will be a matter of utmost importance.

If the enemy attack can be broken, all will be well. If sufficient units of the enemy to constitute a dangerous force succeed in breaking through, the result will then depend upon the effectiveness of the resistance offered by the ground forces. There is evidence that Britain is preparing in both of these fields.

Tanks Need Infantry

It would appear that the role of the tank carried by air is different from that of the tank in ground attack. In the latter phase, the tank prepares the way for the infantry. In the attack by air, the tank will probably be timed to arrive immediately after the bombers have paved the way for the air infantry and the parachuters to assume temporary mastery of the sites selected for the landings in force. The tanks then revert to the role of breaking down resistance to, and protecting the infantry.

Tanks unsupported by infantry are a menace for but a limited time, after which they must surrender or be destroyed.

Inasmuch as Germany's offensive strategy throughout the war has been based on the use of the tank it seems certain that no invasion of Britain will be attempted without provision having been made to have tanks accompany the invading force, and it seems reasonable to assume that the light tanks will come by air, and the heavy tanks by water. Britain's problem today is the anticipation of such attack and the design of methods of reply.

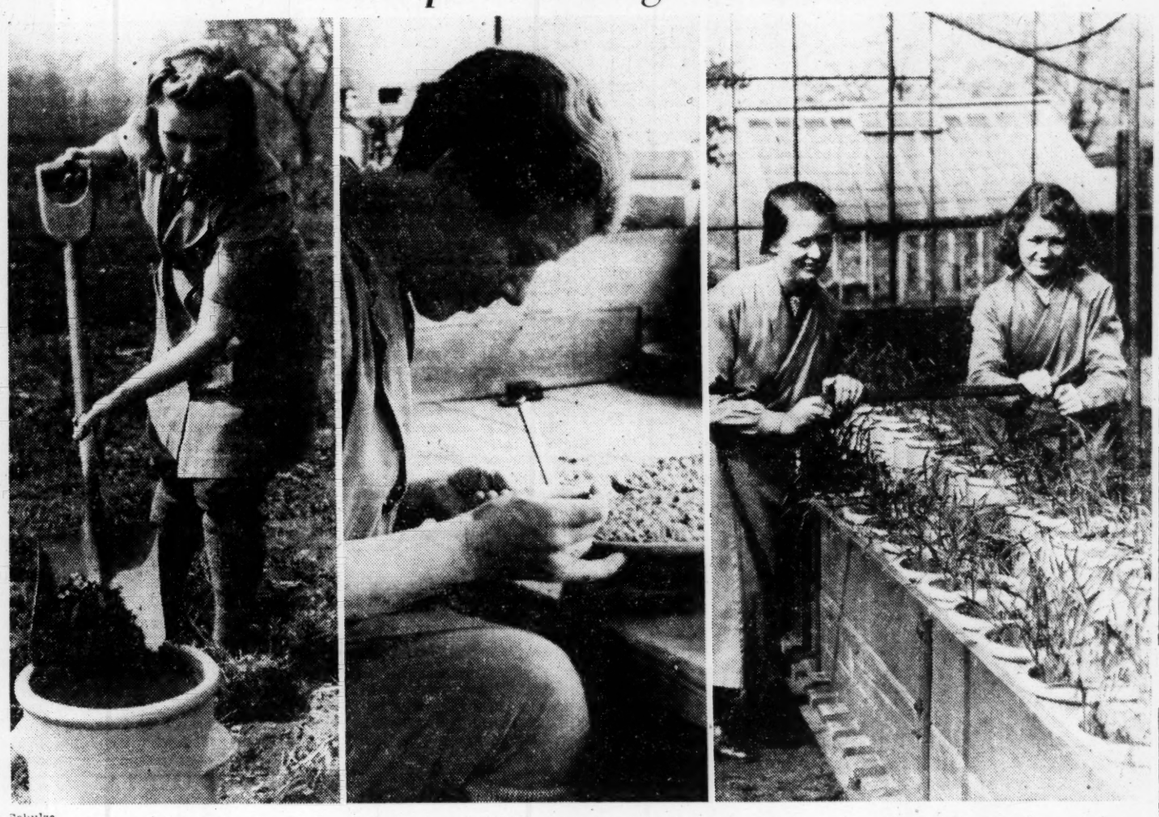
The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting official views.

Kin of Governor General Reach Quebec for Visit

QUEBEC (AP)—Lady May Abel-Smith, daughter of Canada's new Governor General, the Earl of Athlone, arrived here July 2 from Great Britain with her three small children. She will visit her parents at Rideau Hall, and probably will stay several months.

Arriving on the same ship was Frau Engelbert Dollfuss, widow of the slain Chancellor of Austria, and her two children, Eva and Rudi. Frau Dollfuss has lived in rural England for the last two years.

Flowerpot Farming in Britain



Schulze

Research Adds to Productivity of the Soil

The researcher at the left is collecting soil for growing wheat in a flowerpot at the Rothamsted Experimental Station. The center view shows the testing of the soil. At the right is illustrated the tending of pots on rails so that the quantity of sunshine may be regulated.

Farmers and Researchers Kept In Close Touch in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Of particular importance to Britain today is a research station situated in the attractive landscape of "leafy Hertfordshire" where natural scientists are developing farming in flowerpots. This is the headquarters of a group of researchers who keep watch on the progress of farming in Great Britain and seek to raise the productivity of the soil of these islands so that they shall be less dependent upon imported food in times of danger.

About a hundred workers are occupied at the Rothamsted Experimental station. In close contact with the Station are County Organizers and Local Advisory Experts who keep in touch with individual farmers throughout the United Kingdom, to counsel them in regard to their difficulties.

The function of Rothamsted is to provide trustworthy information in regard to soils, crops, fertilizers, and other subjects connected with crop production in such a form as to be useful to County Organizers, experts and farmers. This data is obtained in the laboratories, the pot culture houses, and the experimental fields. Key experiments are made at Rothamsted and in addition selected experiments are repeated on commercial farms in different parts of the country. The results of these outside field experiments are worked out at the Chemical and Statistical Departments at Rothamsted and the information thus gained is disseminated through articles, lectures or addresses, radio talks and visits of specialists.

Wide Channels Opened

The collaboration of natural scientists and farmers helps the work considerably for it often happens that wider channels are opened up by the observation and study of advisors and farmers. An example of this co-operation was afforded in 1923 when it was discovered at Rothamsted that small quantities of boron are essential to the growth of certain plants. This was at first regarded as a scientific curiosity until agricultural experts in various parts of the world learned the symptoms of boron deficiency and found the remedy through very simple means.

The Institute is of great national importance. At the present time observation of wheat growing is one of the chief activities at Rothamsted. The wheat consumption of the United Kingdom is about 6,500,000 tons per annum of which in normal times about 1,500,000 tons are produced at home and the rest is imported.

Experiment at Rothamsted has shown that increased wheat production could be brought about in two ways should the need arise—by more frequent growth of wheat on existing arable land and by plowing grassland and sowing it with wheat. Valuable information on this subject has been furnished by the wheat fields at Rothamsted on some of which wheat has been grown for nearly a hundred years.

Founded in 1843

The Rothamsted Institute was founded in 1843 by Sir J. B. Lawes who maintained the Station at his own expense. Later endowments were granted and since 1911 the Ministry of Agriculture has made annual grants.

Since 1927 the Imperial Bureau of Soil Science has been associated with the Rothamsted Station. This Bureau has at its disposal the advice of a special staff and a library of 22,000 volumes.

The Government of each country in the British Empire appoints an Official Correspondent to the Bureau whose function is to act as a liaison between the Bureau and the research workers and, if necessary, between the Bureau and his Government.

The information is given to all workers in soil science who seek the assistance of the Bureau. Thus through interchange of knowledge and experience a link is forged between farmers in many parts of the British Empire.

Swiss Consul Acts for Nazis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Switzerland's Consulate General here is preparing for increased duties following an announcement from Ottawa that Canada will provide internment camp space for enemies of the State and prisoners of war hitherto imprisoned in Britain.

The Swiss Government has agreed to act for Germany in consular questions arising in Canada during the war, and the Swiss consular people here are delegated to inspect internment camps provided for German prisoners.

Swiss authorities who recently inspected the internment camp at Petawawa reported the condition of German prisoners as satisfactory.

Meanwhile government documents and other material not destroyed at the Italian Consulate in Montreal when Italy entered the war will be taken to the Japanese Legation at Ottawa.

At the request of the Fascist Government in Rome, the Japanese Bureau at Ottawa is acting on behalf of the Italian State in any matter which may require the attention of a consular authority until hostilities cease.

Shizuo Kanaya, attaché of the Japanese Legation at Ottawa, is temporarily in Montreal to clear up any outstanding business at the Italian Consulate here.

When war was declared against Italy, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police closed the Italian Consulate in Montreal. The Italian Consul, Dr. Paolo de Simone, was escorted to the American border.

Dutch Canadians Register for War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—G. P. Luden, Acting Consul General of the Netherlands here, has announced that all male Netherlands subjects in Canada and Newfoundland who were born from 1904 to 1920 must register for service in the Netherlands armed forces.

Mr. Luden said the order was received from The Netherlands Government in London. Registration, to be made with Netherlands consular officers, is not necessary for those who have already registered voluntarily. They may leave Canada or Newfoundland after registration but must advise consular officials. It was understood that none of the classes would be called up before August.

Brighton Beach Closed

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—All bathing in the famed resort area of Brighton, across the Channel from the German-occupied French coast, was banned yesterday. The military order applies to a 12-mile stretch of beach.

Can Britain Take Offensive?

Continued from Page 1

territory on an overwhelmingly powerful scale.

Gains in Plane Production

As far as air supremacy is concerned it can be stated authoritatively that the recent production spurt in British factories has gone a long way toward correcting the tragic numerical inferiority which marked the first few weeks of German Blitzkrieg operations in Belgium and France. Furthermore there is good reason to belive that Britain still maintains qualitative superiority, both as regards fighter planes and pilots.

The position of mechanical equipment such as munitions and artillery is less clear, but the new impetus given in the last month or so to aircraft production also applies to arms manufacture. Still the plain truth is that, partly as a result of failure to go all out at once last September instead of waiting until mid-May, and partly in consequence of the huge losses of material in Flanders, Britain is still handicapped with regard to modern mechanized equipment for an offensive.

The result of this situation is that the answer to the question "Will Britain seize the offensive?" lies only partly in Britain. It lies also to a large extent in America.

Up to Empire and America

If it were possible to assume that British production would be allowed to continue unhindered and unhampered by intensive air bombardment, it might be possible to assume that the time will come when Britain by its own efforts would have accumulated sufficient planes, tanks, guns, and other equipment to take the offensive with reasonable prospect of success. But few prophets are rash enough to predict that this will be the case.

Thus it is very likely to be up to the Empire and the United States whether the decisive factor of air supremacy is eventually placed in the hands of Britain.

More and more experts here agree that only after Britain has been able to break Germany's air strength will it be possible to carry the war seriously into the enemies' territories other than by bombings from the air and occasional naval actions.

Thus the moment when Britain can turn the tide and launch a full-scale counterinvasion against the Nazis depends on the rapidity with which it gains mastery of the air, and therefore on the speed and extent of American deliveries of fighter and bombing planes.

Major Offensive Planned

Meantime, however, I am able to state on good authority that although Britain is now on the defensive, it is very far from intending to remain so. On the contrary plans are being actively prepared for a major offensive against the Reich as soon as such action is possible. Mr. Anthony Eden, it can be affirmed, is a strong advocate of offensive warfare and he has the General Staff and Army leaders as a whole enthusiastically with him in this conception of the necessity of Britain's taking the initiative in the military sphere.

Furthermore it is a fact that Viscount Gort, Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force who has no specific command, is not at all inactive but is busy with plans and preparations for a counter invasion of Germany at the right moment.

Australia Hails Choice of Willkie

MELBOURNE, July 3 (CP)—The Australian press has hailed the nomination of Wendell Willkie as Republican candidate for President of the United States as an event of international significance and as an indication that Americans generally believe Great Britain is fighting a cause which is their cause.

Newspaper editorials reflect the opinion that there will be no issue in the coming elections on the question of giving the Allies all assistance short of war. The very vagueness of the Republican platform regarding foreign affairs left it open to a decisive interpretation by the Party's presidential candidate and thus enhanced the importance of Mr. Willkie's nomination, it was said.

Mr. Willkie's attitude was hardly distinguishable from that of President Roosevelt and whichever way the election goes it appeared that the United States would give wholehearted aid to Britain's cause.

Drive for Religion Backed by Willkie

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3—The National Committee for Religio Recovery, whose aim is to mak Americans more deeply religiou has recived the support of Wende Willkie, Republican nominee fo the Presidency; Col. Frank Kno Alfred E. Smith, William Gree Mary Pickford and other promi nent Americans, it was announced yesterday. One-minute broadcasts urging Americans to attend church are now being carried weekly by radio stations in 17 states, the announcement added.

Recalling that Mr. Willkie was one of the pioneer supporters of the Committee, Howard Kiroack, executive director of the movement, said the Republican Presidential nominee seemed to him to be a "deep thinker" on religious matters.

Louisiana Inquiry To Start Next Week

BATON ROUGE, La., July 3 (AP)—Attorney General Eugene Stanley said that the long-awaited State investigation of Louisiana political scandals, in fulfillment of promises made by reform forces during the recent political campaign, would be launched next week.

The investigation, held in abeyance by the crush of legislative work since Gov. Sam H. Jones was inaugurated May 14, will supplement the year long Federal Government probe which resulted in conviction of many former lieutenants in the late Huey P. Long political machine.

German Criticisms of Swiss Arouse Concern at Bern

BERN, Switzerland, July 3 (AP)—Switzerland, acutely aware of its position as an island of democracy in the midst of totalitarian lands, heard with concern today the first echoes of criticism from Germany.

Only last night German troops occupied the last of the former French outposts along Switzerland's western border.

The Swiss lent an attentive ear to these two statements from Berlin:

1. In comment on expulsion from Germany of Reto Caratsch, chief Berlin correspondent of the leading Swiss newspaper Neue Züricher Zeitung, an authorized Nazi spokesman said that "if such reporting had continued, it would have endangered the existence of the Swiss State." The spokesman said the action resulted from comment on Soviet-German relations.

2. The German radio said British bombers which reached German cities on Lake Constance Sunday and then flew south to drop some bombs in Swiss peat bogs and forests had flown over Swiss territory to get at Germany.

Although the Swiss Government has made no comment on these two incidents, former President Marcel Pilet-Golaz has warned his countrymen in effect that their life henceforth will be difficult.

The Swiss press has devoted many editorials to the nation's new position in Europe following the collapse of France.

The Gazette de Lausanne, leading newspaper of French-speaking parts of Switzerland, said: "We must study without prejudice the conceptions and institutions which are modeling a new Europe. But there is no question of copying them severely. An independent Switzerland, based on her armed neutrality, is in the interest of all Europe."

Partial demobilization of the Swiss Army has begun, but Generalissimo Henri Guisan in a communiqué today emphasized that it was only partial and said the kind of troops kept under arms would be decided primarily by "the needs of national defense."

It is believed that these units will include a large number of anti-aircraft and aviation detachments.

A communiqué from the Swiss Military Department ordered continuation of construction of bomb-proof shelters "no matter what the political situation may be at this moment."

Italo-Canadians Oppose Duce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A large gathering of Italians, delegates from the lodges of the Order of Italo-Canadians, and officers of the Italo-Canadian Branch of the Army and Navy Veterans of Canada have proclaimed themselves anti-Fascists and out of sympathy with Premier Mussolini and his regime.

On the day when their native country declared war against the Allies, they called an emergency meeting and under a large picture of King George VI pledged again their fidelity to him and his Canadian Dominion.

The organizations claim 900 members among the Italian colony of Montreal. On the roll of the veterans' branch are a number of men who fought in the last war against Germany and its Allies.

The meeting requested Mayor Camillien Houde of Montreal to return the insignia of his rank as commander of the Order of the Cross of Italy. They petitioned Archbishop Gauthier to remove from the Church of Notre Dame de la Defense, Montreal Italian church, the picture of Signor Mussolini which hangs there. They asked Canadian authorities to use Casa d'Italia for philanthropic purposes during the rest of the war.

A resolution sent to the Federal Government at Ottawa reads in part: "Loyalty to Canada and friendship to the Allies of the World War has been one of the cardinal principles of the two organizations which on numerous occasions have pledged fidelity to Canada under any and all circumstances. The two Orders have always expressed complete and undivided loyalty to Canada, the Crown, and the British Empire. As a result were compelled to withstand enormous pressure and threats from Italian consular and diplomatic officials in Canada and notorious Fascist agents "whom we have time and time again publicly denounced."

"We consider Mussolini's entry into the present war on the side of Germany a betrayal of the best Italian interests and traditions, and contrary to all the aspirations of democratic and freedom-loving people throughout the world," states the resolution. "We urge Canadians of Italian origin to give the Canadian Government, the British Empire and its Allies full support in their present war effort, and we urge our youth to join the Canadian army, for through an Allied victory the Facist regime will be destroyed and freedom and liberty be restored even to Italy."

Princeton's Mayor Municipal Aid Chief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., July 3—The New Jersey Legislature adjourned yesterday after naming Charles R. Erdman, Jr., Mayor of Princeton, a Republican, State Municipal Aid Director in charge of administration of unemployment relief. The job pays $7,500 a year. Mr. Erdman will take over the administration of jobless aid from Arthur Mudd, of West Orange, State Financial Assistance Commissioner, who has been in charge of it without pay for two years.

Both the Senate and Assembly approved amendments to the New Jersey Constitution increasing the pay of Senators and Assemblymen from $500 to $2,000 a year and raising the terms of Assemblymen from one to two years. The Legislature will meet again on Nov. 12, a week after the general election.

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The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Mondays to Fridays, 15.13mc. (19.8m.), 9.04mc. (49.6m.), 6:15 p. m. Eastern Standard Time. Also Saturdays 6 p. m. Eastern Standard Time, 15.25mc. (19.6m.), 6.04mc. (49.6m.).

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Demand for Unity in Action Grows in South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Many South Americans were requesting a special meeting of continental chancellors before the invitation came from Washington. With their thoughts fixed on this conference, or some such gathering that must face the intricate problems created by European war developments, they realize they are involved in issues of sovereignty and defense greater than any since their wars of independence.

Southern consultations are proceeding apace—on co-ordinated defense, economic union, the future of European colonies in the Western Hemisphere and "fifth column" activities. There never was such a fluttering in diplomatic dovecotes. Yet, withal, there is no striking unanimity about the route of salvation. All know they are deep in political and economic difficulty but none is too sure of the way out. They see similar uncertainty in the United States except for the determination to boost national defense and prevent any purely European transfer of American colonial territory.

The appeals for urgent Pan-American consultations and closer co-operation between the Foreign Ministers have been especially strong in this country. This is noteworthy. Hitherto there has been no great popularity in Argentina for these kind of continental gatherings. Here, too, there is an overnight obsession for inter-American trade promotion. This great Republic of the River Plate, whose prosperity was built up on food sales to Europe, has begun to feel the pinch with England on rations and the rest of the Continent under blockade.

Trade Difficulties

All Southern countries are in similar trade difficulties. European ports are closed, ocean carriage is dangerous and expensive and payment for purchases problematical. Only a total and immediate peace would change the situation and this is not considered likely. There is general pessimism about Europe, formerly the best market for each and all of them.

The difficulties of their economic position, however, and the frank recognition of a greater political dependence on the United States, have not induced any great enthusiasm for the Washington suggestion of an economic cartel or the proposal which emanates from divers centers of a continental customs union. There is more talk of a common political and economic front. And the common economic front, in the opinion of South Americans, must allow for the development of their national industries. Indeed, many consider that the true test of good neighborliness will be not only in assisting them to arm but also in supplying them with machinery to achieve their economic independence.

The common argument along these lines is that North and South America produce a similarity of raw materials which formerly competed in European markets. In no case can there be any substantial exchange of these products on this continent. On the other hand, southern countries could use these resources themselves with the development of their manufacturing capacity. Food would be an exception but, taking the long view, they claim there will be less of this to export as populations increase and living standards rise.

Customs Union

Argentines believe that a customs union for the whole continent must be the ultimate goal, but to be reached gradually. Regional agreements are considered more of an immediate future possibility. River Plate leaders doubtless are thinking of the elimination of economic boundaries between Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil and their own country. This is part of the broader policy of self-sufficiency within the Americas—if trading with Europe is impracticable over a long period.

The most encouraging sign from the Pan-American viewpoint is the rapid disappearance of nationalist objections to effective union. Events at home and overseas have forced a spirit of sacrifice and co-operation. Leaders of all sections and all peoples are demanding that, right now, the governments do something on a large and generous scale for economic solidarity and political security. It is difficult to see how this widespread popular call to action can be resisted.

Argentina to Aid Solidarity Policy

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 3 (AP)—Argentina will support a policy of "continental solidarity and autonomy of action" at the Inter-American Conference in Havana July 20, Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cantilo declared today.

This, he said, meant that Argentina would be a fervent advocate of inter-American co-operation while maintaining that this collaboration must not impede the country's liberty of action.

The Senate, after a private session last night, designated Dr. Leopoldo Melo, former Minister of the Interior, to head the Argentine delegation. Senor Melo will depart with the other delegates July 5 on the steamer Uruguay.

The delegation includes Felipe Espil, Ambassador to Washington; Luis Podesta, delegate to the Inter-American Neutrality Committee at Rio de Janeiro; Ceferino Alonso Irigoyen, commercial attache to the Embassy in Washington, and Luis Mariano Zuberbuehler, delegation Secretary.

Economic Consequences of Nazi Victory Weighed; Drop in U. S. Standard, Ruthless Competition Seen

From "Business Week"

For some months, our Economics Staff has been engaged in a continuing appraisal of the economic consequences of a decision in the European conflict. When this job was started, Norway had not been invaded and military experts still thought in terms of a long-drawn-out war in which the purchasing power of the Allies in this country would ultimately outweigh the initial military superiority of blockaded Germany. But this week, in which France has capitulated, a sense of realism suggests that our discussion be focused on a full exploration of just one of the alternatives. The German blitzkrieg has forced American business men to turn their immediate attention to analyzing what a peace made in Germany may mean to the United States.

The main points of such an analysis, which have been outlined in previous memos, are developed at length in this one.

Already we have a foretaste of things to come, already Congress has added billions to the National defense budget. In the coming fiscal year the Nation will spend more than $4,000,000,000 on armaments, if our industrial plant can turn out that volume. That represents only 5 per cent to 6 per cent of the National income, and by current German or British standards is small. But in the fiscal year that begins July 1, 1941, we can be sure that the defense bill will go up considerably—possibly to as much as $10,000,000,000—for by that time our factories presumably will have developed mass production techniques for airplanes, tanks, armored cars, and munitions.

12 P. C. of Income for Arms

Under the impact of a $10,000,000,000 arms program, our national income might rise to around $80,000,000,000—possibly more; 12 per cent of the national energies would be going into developing our Army and a Two-Ocean Navy. Out of every eight hours worked, one hour would go for armaments; one out of every eight tons of agricultural or mineral products would be a contribution to the upkeep of the Army and Navy; one out of every eight dollars of maintenance, depreciation, and depletion of our plant and natural resources would be properly chargeable to Hitler.

Nor is that all. No allowance has been made for building new plant or changing over existing facilities to arms production—unless that cost is directly taken care of by government expenditures; no allowance has been made for the diversion of man-power from factories to army camps and naval training ships to learn the art of combat—a learning which has no permanent economic value, which in and of itself is non-productive. And, of course, no allowance could possibly be made for the loss of personal and economic liberties which undoubtedly will accompany a major rearmament effort.

Since the United States has a higher standard of living to begin with, the burden of armament will be felt here more than it has been in Germany—even though the absolute percentage of national energies devoted to arms may be greater in Germany than in the United States. During the last six years the Germans have diverted 25 per cent to 40 per cent of the country's productive effort to arms. After a victory, Hitler would probably lower the percentage. And because it would mean greater leisure or greater goods available for creature comforts, any reduction would have the effect of raising the German standard of living. But in the United States, a gigantic arms effort will have the contrary effect.

In making such an effort, we shall all have to chip in to pay the bill. If we paid it out of taxes as we went along, then the total federal levy for armament alone would amount to 12 per cent of the national income; individual and corporation income and surtax rates would perforce increase; excise taxes would rise; and the Treasury would start scouting about for new sources of internal revenue. One way or another the Government would levy a toll of one-eighth on everything produced. The consequence would be deflation of individual purchasing power and corporate profits.

Even if Congress decided to defer the cost to posterity, the current generation would still have to pay it indirectly. Borrowing the money would not alter the fact that 12 per cent of the nation's energies were going into ordnance — airplanes, tanks, shells, uniforms. Only 88 per cent of the national output would consist of ordinary peacetime goods—food, apparel, home furnishings, as well as houses, factories and machinery for industrial purposes. So money paid out for total production would exceed the output of year-in and year-out purchasable goods. Therefore, demand (money available for purchases) would exceed the supply of merchandise available for sale and prices would ultimately rise.* Thus there would be an indirect tax on all income—the "inflation touch."

*Since the Government would be borrowing the money to pay for armaments, instead of collecting it in taxes, all workers and all corporations would receive full pay for their production or 100 per cent. For every unit of output, there would be an equivalent payment for wages, salaries, interest, dividends, and profits, without a deduction for taxes for armaments. But because 12 per cent of the national productive effort was going into armaments, "peaceful" production would amount to only 88 per cent. So—the supply of money—100 per cent; the supply of purchasable commodities—88 per cent; and there would be—theoretically—an inflation of 13.6 per cent.

Inflation, however, is not automatic or mathematical in its action. It presumes, in this case, that Government expenditures have a galvanic effect—that corporations reinvest their earnings in new plant and machinery, that investors use their interest and dividend checks to embark on new ventures. In such a sequence employment would increase and the national income expand. The very diversion of a large part of the country's energies to armaments would act to stimulate production of consumers goods; for activity in the heavy goods industries would serve to lift business in general.

Yet not until we had virtually full employment of the nation's manpower and plant capacity would inflation really start; for, while some of the nation's resources were still unused, it would be possible to produce additional goods, and this additional production would tend to hold prices in check.**

**There is another possibility. After a time arms output would approach a peak; the capital goods industries would cease to expand. And national defense, as the primer of the economic pump, would lose its effect. From that point on, the harder people worked to produce arms, the less there would be—proportionately—to consume. The nation's standard of living would be under pressure.

But what if Hitler chose to disengage German workers and industries from arms production and put them to work on peacetime goods, instead of entering an arms race with this country? Would the American standard of living be affected then? Would it not be possible for business to go on in this country as usual? Would not Germany be our biggest customer instead of England? Would not that be the main difference?

President Roosevelt provided the answer to these questions in his address to the graduating class of the University of Virginia on June 10, when he pledged full speed ahead to the Allies—"the opponents of force." In thus turning his back on Hitler and Mussolini—Mr. Roosevelt made it clear that he does not expect the political or economic relations of the United States with either Germany or Italy to be amicable immediately after the war. And Mr. Roosevelt's choice of words to denounce the dictators was no accident.

A victorious Germany must be a powerful economic and political competitor of the United States. Germany has a weapon no industrialized nation has ever possessed: statewide industrial co-ordination. And just as it launched overwhelming resources of airplanes and tanks against the French and British armies, so Germany might attempt to launch an economic blitzkrieg against the United States for world markets.

"All-Out Competition"

We must remember that, in the past, German industry has been able to cope on equal terms with American industry in all but one factor; control of cheap and readily available sources of raw materials. In industrial technique, in inventiveness, in skilled workers, Germany has seldom lagged far behind the United States. But Germany has been forced to depend on other countries for vital mineral and agricultural resources; and in recent years, lacking sufficient foreign exchange to obtain supplies, the Germans have resorted to autarchy—economic self-sufficiency—involving substitute products which usually have been more expensive and frequently less satisfactory than such natural resources as rubber, wool, oil, and many of the metals.

After a victory over France and England, raw materials in plenteous quantities would be Germany's for the taking. German industry would have virtual natural-resource equality with the United States. And this country's industry would be up against a new kind of "all-out competition."

With all German industry under his thumb, Hitler would count on being able to direct it ruthlessly toward a pre-determined end—toward, let us say, the capture, cost what it may, of foreign markets.

To obtain a foothold in South America, as an instance, Hitler might offer German-made automobiles under the prices of American companies. And since he has no dividends to pay, no stockholders to satisfy with quarterly accountings of profits and losses, he can cut and cut. Even if General Motors, or Ford, or Chrysler could turn out automobiles more efficiently than German manufacturers, even if it required fewer man-hours to make an American car, they have never before faced the competition of a national government. Private companies cannot fix by fiat the hours or wages of labor.

If this goes for automobiles, it likewise goes for a great many manufactured products which this country has customarily sold throughout the world—business machines, farm implements, machine tools, etc. If we are going to consider all eventualities, we must consider this one: that, unless the United States Government subsidized American exports, Hitler's loss-leader policy would prevail. For American corporations are necessarily in business for private profit. They could not remain in business very long patriotically trying to hold on to an export market.

Strangely, a loss-leader policy would not, necessarily cause hardship in Germany. Since in recent years a substantial proportion of German energies have gone into arms output, any diversion to peacetime production must be an addition to consumer income. Time and effort diverted from munitions to automobiles which, in turn, are swapped for Brazilian coffee would be a clear gain to German consumers.

Conceivably, Hitler might use such a loss-leader policy to invade domestic markets—to sell, say, automobiles marked "made in Germany" in the United States. That would be the crowning indignity—offering over here the product in which this nation has established such clear-cut world supremacy. Such an effort would compel the United States to raise tariffs or establish import embargoes against German products.

If such competition prevails, American industry, to operate at a profit, would be squeezed within the confines of its own borders enlarged perhaps by Canada and such parts of Latin and South America as could be drawn into a Pan-American economic bloc. To paraphrase the President, the United States would tend to become a lone island in a world dominated by a philosophy of industrial co-ordination.

To meet a victorious Hitler in either an arms race or in such a trade war as has been outlined, we may be forced to adopt some of the totalitarian ways of doing things; we may have to sacrifice some of the notions we have held about the rights of private property owners to dispose of their property as they see fit; we may, in the interest of society at large, have to put a halter on individual liberty. Because:

1. If Hitler embarks on a large-scale arms-building program, this country would have to match him plane for plane, ship for ship, cannon for cannon. To carry out such an undertaking would be tantamount to a major war effort. Increasing control of the production line from Washington would be inevitable.

2. If Hitler, instead, used his industrial machine to wage total economic war against the United States in world markets, then managers and owners of private property would probably find it desirable in self-interest to co-ordinate their efforts and plan production to meet the threat of Greater Germany; and presumably this would be done with legal benedictions from the Government. In fact, the Government might actually develop a program—already foreshadowed in Washington—for systematic subsidization of exports to key markets presumably to South America, or for developing a series of exclusive inter-American trade agreements. The purpose would be twofold: (1) to widen political and economic control in the Western Hemisphere; (2) to keep Hitler out. These measures would by their very nature enlarge the Government's sphere of influence over private business.

Ethnic, Economic Problems

But things besides guns and U. S. government subsidies to industry can stop Hitler and, having given realistic consideration to the bleakest possibilities for this country, we should examine the problems ahead for Hitler.

After the War the German nation may be played out. Hitler, victorious, may be compelled to let his people relax and indulge themselves in some of the fruits of victory—the consumer goods that the Germans have been forced to do without for so long—butter, eggs, fruits, and all kinds of creature comforts. That policy would diminish the competition he would have to offer in world markets. For the more the German people refuse to do without, the less Hitler will be able to dump on the rest of the world.

Further, Hitler might not be able to assimilate, organize and co-ordinate his conquests. Even if he did not attempt to incorporate the conquered realms into a Greater Germany, even if he only aimed at making Berlin the economic nerve-center for a vast Federation of European States, there must still be problems, because:

(A) the populations of the states to be made vassals speak various languages, use different legal forms, have diverse customs, possess widely differing temperaments, and might take unreadily to German industrial and agricultural techniques. Coalition of such diffuse ethnological and environmental backgrounds overnight is impossible. It would take years to make efficient Germans out of Poles, Czechs, Belgians, or Frenchmen—if it could be done at all.

(B) The conquered certainly would not always love the conquerors. There would be sabotage, and passive resistance, and at times outright revolt. Hitler would have to maintain a vast standing army to keep down popular uprisings against his rule. This policing force would live off the conquered, it is true; but its very existence would cut down the operating efficiency of the Reich's enlarged industrial machine. The support of such an army must come out of producton—and for Germany this would be a fixed cost that this country, for instance, would not have.

Social Problems for Hitler

And even if all should go smoothly in fusing the natures of the people in the conquered lands, it must take Hitler months to convert his munitions plants over to peacetime industrial pursuits, years to rehabilitate German factories, machines, and railroads after the unremitting grind of a maximum war effort; and during that period of changeover and repairs, the United States would be preparing its plants for large-scale arms production for national defense. So, when the time came for meeting Hitler's competition we would be ready to deploy our industrial energies for either peace or war production, whichever was most urgent.

There are political and social problems ahead of Hitler, too. How will the German people react when they learn the cost of the victory in terms of human life? Will Mussolini get along with Hitler after the war? Will there be a military and naval struggle for the rich rubber, oil, and tin resources of the Netherlands East Indies, possibly involving Japan? Will the German people demand greater political freedom and greater economic rewards after the war emergency passes, thus curtailing Hitler's power to act as he pleases in world markets?

Will the economic plight of Europe be so desperate after the war—particularly as to foodstuffs—as to postpone indefinitely serious industrial competition from Hitler, and perhaps even force Hitler and other European rulers to call on the United States to relieve shortages? Will Hitler get involved in a war with Russia? And will Hitler, in the extension of his realm, have bitten off more than he can effectively chew? These are questions that must be answered in the wake of a victory.

Of only one post-war consequence can we be certain: after a Hitler victory more and more of this nation's industrial energies will go into building an efficient army and a two-ocean navy. Inevitably taxes will tend to rise; inevitably there will be a downward pressure on the domestic standard of living and on business profits.

Of a second consequence we can feel reasonably sure: over the long term, the struggle for supremacy in world markets between American industry and German industry will force an issue between (1) totalitarian economics, in which the state establishes output, hours and wages of labor, and prices, and (2) capitalistic economics, in which individual owners of plants and mines decide how much to produce, wages and hours of labor are arrived at by bargaining, and prices are determined in the so-called "free market."

A third and general conclusion seems warranted. A victory for Hitler will harden the economic row the United States has to hoe.

However, before any such intense competition between the German state and American industry gets under way, this country can have a substantial recovery—based primarily on the current defense program, which is being financed in large part out of deficits. For not until our armament absorbs a much larger percentage of the national income than it now does, and taxes increase accordingly, will the impact be sharply deflationary.

Thus the analysis of the economic consequences of a German peace ends on this anomaly. Over the long term, victory for Hitler poses numerous economic, political, social, and competitive problems. But over the short term, it prompts this nation to re-arm rapidly, and that tends to stimulate the capital goods industries and business as a whole.

Cuba Pledges Support

By the Associated Press

Havana, July 3

The Cuban Cabinet declared yesterday its support of any stand for continental American peace and trade which may be proposed at the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers here July 20.

Dr. Frederico Laredo y Bru, President, told the Cabinet the July conference would discuss: neutrality, maintenance of peace in the Western Hemisphere, and economic co-operation among the American nations.

Juan J. Renos, former Secretary of State, in a radio address praised United States' treatment of its American neighbors, citing as a contrast the manner of Germany and Russia in Europe.

"There are two roads our continent can take," he said. "Our nations can make good the principles of continental solidarity, . . . or, undermined by the prejudices and the penetrations that separate us, we can adopt an attitude that would be fatal not only to the destinies of our creed but also to the survival of individuals and the sovereignty of our people. . . ."

Collapse of France Points To Possible Danger in Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The military collapse of France seems to have made a greater impression on Chile than any other South American country. This is due, doubtless, to the existence of a Popular Front Government which, in its own small way, has experienced production difficulties similar to those of France under a kindred regime and adduced as one reason for defeat.

Distinctions must be made, of course. France was a great continental country with military security its first concern. Chile is a small New World country with no special defense problem. The French Popular Front was designed to obtain extra benefits for the working classes. The Chilean Popular Front aims at elementary benefits—living standards which would still be considered extremely low elsewhere.

The parallel, of course, is being exploited by the rightist opposition, though it is not without significance that at this time President Aguirre is demanding industrial peace from employees as well as employers. In a speech at Talca he declared that "dismissals by employers and strikes by workers must cease." He gave a clear indication to the workers that they would be called upon to work longer hours.

Newspaper Comment

It is also not without significance that the semi-official newspaper La Nacion, commenting on these presidential declarations, referred to the "present universal mourning for the principles of liberty and democracy" because France "reduced working hours," discussed armaments and declared strikes, while neighbors "reduced rations and increased working hours" to prepare their war machine.

The Communists, too, have become exposed to criticism. These are still officially linked with the Radicals and Socialists in the Poupular Front. At their own request, they are not represented in the Cabinet, but they have obtained many key appointments in central and provincial Governments. The demand for an elimination of these elements has grown since the tragedy of France. President Aguirre, hitherto extremely loyal to his obligations under the leftist electoral pact, has not revealed his attitude. An indepndent bill to proscribe Communism is now before Congress. Some Radicals are associated with this initiative.

"Fifth Column" Threats

In other sectors there is the feeling that Chile has not given sufficient attention to the "fifth column" peril. Popular Frontists themselves are pushing this demand. President Roosevelt is right, they say, in urging quick and decisive action. They recognize that their own democratic regime has been too generous with some foreigners, giving them much more liberty than they know in their own country.

A Defense League has been organized in Santiago, with headquarters in Calle Bandera. It appealed for membership to "all freedom-loving persons who love their country, regardless of class and party, who wish to remain free and enjoy the conquests of Humanity, Liberty and the Dignity of Man." It prefaced its appeal with the warnnig that the "shadow of the Nazi boot is over the Americas."

The staff of clerks had to be increased as hundreds flocked to join the League. The launching of a daily newspaper, Defensa, has since been announced by the organization.

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The Home Forum

Poor Richard's Almanac

SOMEONE ONCE DEFINED education as the turning of half-truths into truths. It is so easy for one to think he knows about a thing when, upon testing himself, he discovers that his factual knowledge is comparatively limited. To make a personal confession, when someone asked me about *Poor Richard's Almanac*, I glibly explained how closely it was associated with the name of Benjamin Franklin; that it was the first American publication which sold beyond the limits of the colony in which it was published; and that its publication marked the historical beginning of American humor.

The explanation seemed to satisfy my inquisitive friend; but it left me with a feeling that my statement was still somewhat sketchy, and tempted me to make a real investigation to turn this bit of half-knowledge into real knowledge. Here is what I found:

* * *

Benjamin Franklin, as we all know, was a printer in Philadelphia. Among his clients was a man named Godfrey, who edited and published *Thomas Godfrey's Almanac*. Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey were tenants of Franklin, occupying the upper portion of his *Gazette* printing-office. If this arrangement had continued indefinitely, there would have been no *Poor Richard's Almanac*: but Mrs. Godfrey had strong matchmaking proclivities and, when the young printer declined to fall in with Mrs. Godfrey's matrimonial plans, the Godfreys took offence, gave up their lodgings in a huff, and left Franklin with no Almanac to print.

As a matter of fact, Almanacs were common enough at this time. Books were scarce in the colonies, but practically every household had some Almanac. These were inexpensive compilations of knowledge, not always too reliable, which were so planned as to make an appeal to every member of the family. The contents included recipes for the housewife, records of tides and changes of the moon, weather forecasts, interspersed with quotations and odd facts. Many an old Almanac contains closely written marginal notes, showing that it had been used not only as the first school book by the children of the colonies, but also as the family diary.

* * *

Benjamin Franklin, then, had no special need of starting *Poor Richard's Almanac* to supply the hiatus left by the departure of the Godfreys; yet he obviously became intrigued with the idea that he could not only make a better Almanac than any in existence, but that such a vehicle would offer him a wonderful opportunity to attack the weaknesses he recognized in his fellow citizens, and to express his ideas on various subjects of popular concern.

Thus "Poor Richard" came to be born, and for a long time no one knew that "Richard Saunders," the announced editor, was simply a pseudonym for the twenty-six-year-old printer. Three editions were required within three weeks of its first issue, and the immediate success of the *Almanac* was due wholly to the fact that everywhere, from the advertisement that announced its publication, in the title page and preface, throughout the calendar, the eclipses, the weather predictions, and the prophecies, humor abounded. *Poor Richard*, while not the earliest evidence of Franklin's highly developed sense of fun, is, nonetheless, responsible for his reputation as a wit.

Franklin took particular joy in holding up to ridicule his chief rivals, Titan Leeds and John Jerman, and his subtle irony was such as to incite them to violent attacks upon the new publication. This was exactly what Franklin had hoped. The apparent seriousness of "Poor Richard's" replies, and the kindliness which shone through the cynicism and sarcasm with which he exposed the superstition and nonsense then rampant in the rival publications, attracted the full sympathy of his audience, and placed Leeds and Jerman in an impossible situation. Instead of remaining a local Philadelphia publication, the sale of "Poor Richard" extended all over the colonies, and its average circulation during its first twenty-five years of existence was ten thousand copies a year.

* * *

Franklin used his Prefaces as the repository of his inexhaustible fund of satire and humor. In addition to the usual "Lunations, Eclipses, Judgment of the Weather, Spring Tides, Planets, Motions and mutual Aspects, Sun and Moon Risings and Settings, Length of Days, Time of High Water, Fairs, Courts, and observable Days" interspersed throughout the pages of the Calendar, he filled every available space with wisecracks and witty sayings. Starting with "Never spare the parson's wine, nor the baker's pudding," in January, 1733, every issue of "Poor Richard" for twenty-four years was enriched by maxims, aphorisms, and epigrams drawn from Bacon, Rabelais, Rochefoucauld, Ray, Palmer, and many other sources. "Not a tenth part of this wisdom was my own . . . ," Franklin wrote, "but rather the gleanings I had made of all ages and nations." Yet to Franklin must be given full credit for so rephrasing and redressing them that, in later quotations, "Poor Richard's" version is always accepted. *Poor Richard's Almanac* stands as one of the most widely quoted publications ever issued.

For fifteen years, Franklin published *Poor Richard's Almanac* with continuing success and with enormous pleasure to himself; but a new, self-created rival had appeared which proved far more potent than Titan Leeds or John Jerman. In 1746 a gadget, called an "electrical tube," fell into Franklin's hands, and from that moment Franklin, the printer, became Franklin, the natural scientist. The *Gazette* office was running smoothly and successfully under the supervision of his competent foreman, David Hall. Franklin himself had an income of approximately £3,000 a year, so there was no reason why he should not gratify his desire to devote all his time to natural science.

* * *

David Hall was ambitious as well as competent. In addition to his position in the *Gazette* office, he ran a stationery and book store in Market Street, Philadelphia. Franklin found him quite ready to take the printing business off his hands. In September, 1748, together with the *Gazette*, *Poor Richard* passed into the possession of a new owner. The reported terms of sale were: Hall to run the business as if wholly his own; Franklin to receive £1,000 a year for eighteen years, then Hall to become sole proprietor. Meantime, the business was to be carried on under the joint names of Franklin and Hall, Franklin to assist in editing the *Gazette* and *Poor Richard*.

On the title page of *Poor Richard* for 1749, therefore, we find a new imprint: B. Franklin and D. Hall. Also we note that the new owner has increased the pages from twenty-four to thirty-six, giving two pages to each month instead of one. From this point on through the issue of 1757, Franklin's promised assistance consisted in supplying the "wisecracks." The character of the Prefaces changes completely, and in general the quality of the publication steadily declines.

* * *

In 1757 Franklin was appointed Commissioner, by the Colony of Pennsylvania, to go to England to remonstrate with the King against government by "proprietory instructions." This practically marked the point where his association with *Poor Richard* ceased; but the unusual leisure supplied by his days on board ship resulted in his most valuable contribution. For the Preface in the 1758 issue, which was to be his valedictory, Franklin conceived the idea of making a summary of "Poor Richard's" counsels. This occupies practically the whole available space in *Poor Richard* for 1758. Harking back to his fondness for assuming different characters, he, as Richard Saunders, relates what Father Abraham tells him of an experience at a public auction:

"Pray, Father Abraham, what do you think of the times? Won't these heavy taxes quite ruin the country? How shall we even be able to pay them? What would you advise us to do?"

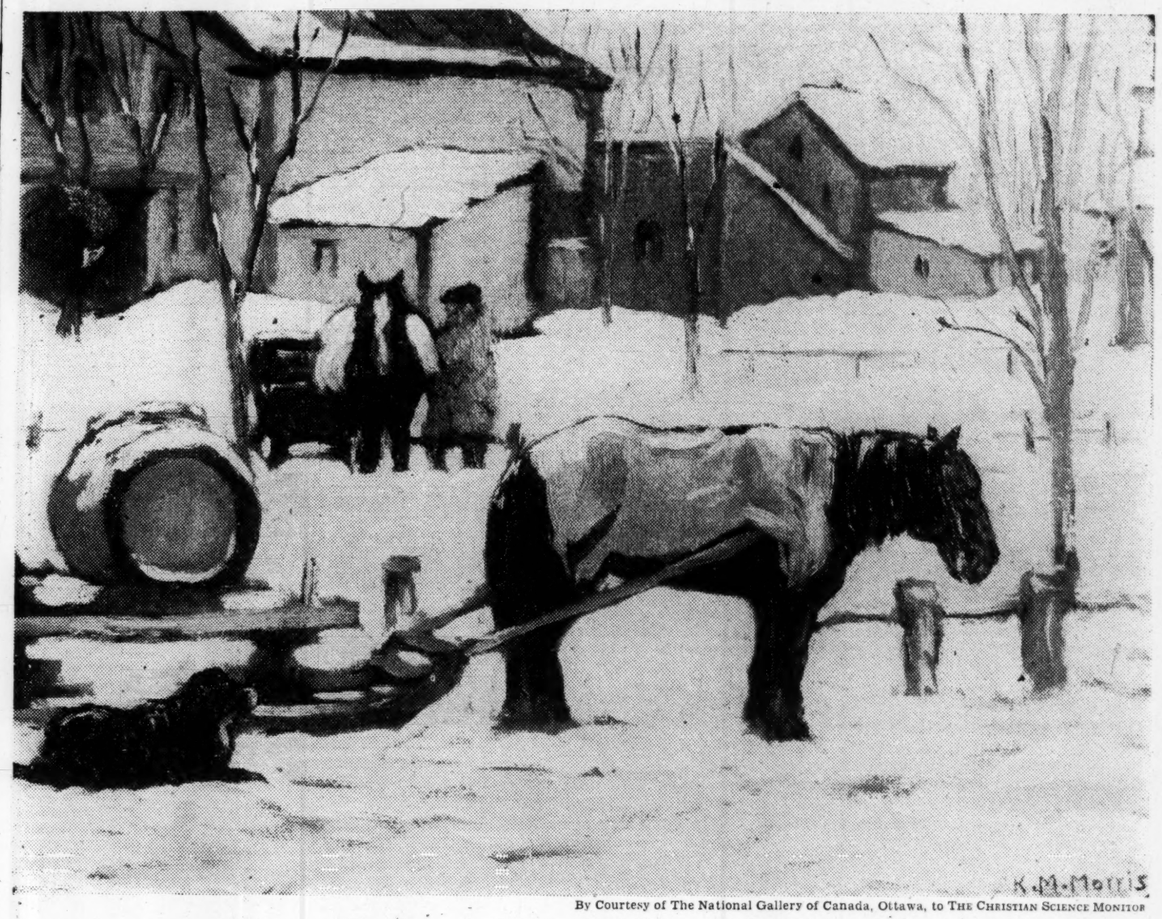
Then, in a masterly, consecutive reply, Father Abraham incorporates the best of *Poor Richard's* sayings which had appeared in the twenty-four preceding issues of the *Almanac*.

* * *

With the appearance of the 1758 issue, *Father Abraham's Speech* was recognized as a masterpiece. It was reprinted under this title or *The Way to Wealth* in practically all the newspapers of the colonies; in England it was made into a broadside; it appeared in Spanish, in modern Greek, and in French; and copies were purchased in great numbers by the clergy and others to distribute among parishioners and tenants.

After the 1758 issue, David Hall continued the publication of *Poor Richard* through 1766; but, without Franklin, it was no longer *Poor Richard*. Franklin may have sent Hall some of the "wisecracks," which continued to be interspersed among the calendar data, but their quality seems to indicate their selection by another and inferior editor.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT



By Courtesy of The National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WAITING": *A Painting by Kathleen Moir Morris*

THE CANVASES OF Kathleen Moir Morris are well known to all who have followed the course of Canadian painting during the past few years. In 1929, Miss Morris was made an associate member of the Royal Canadian Academy and she is represented in the National Gallery of Canada by two pictures: one, a study of Levis, Quebec, and the other, "Waiting."

She is an artist with the happy faculty of finding subjects for her pictures close at hand, and Montreal, where she lives, offers a wealth of material. Slow-moving sleighs with their patient horses, an open square, or the corner of some market place are among the scenes she likes best to paint. Her work has been very little influenced by the general trend of Canadian art toward vivid color and bold design. Although in sympathy with the modernists, she has elected to take her own course and does not use the scene she paints as a theme on which to build a picture, but rather lets it tell the story, under the guidance of her insight and sympathy.

Hard Work Was Fun Then

AFTER THE EARLIEST centuries had passed and mills needed more than one pair of hands in the building, they began their social activities even before the first stone was set or the first timber was laid. Such was the case of the "Old Mill" which still stands between Morristown and Bernardsville and not far from Jockey Hollow in New Jersey. Its builder, Ferdinand Van Doren, was a young man owning an old mill built in 1768. In the early 1840s he aspired beyond a red wooden structure and a mere seven-foot fall of water, but delayed building a new mill until he had the necessary time. One day a tramp came ambling through the valley asking first for food and lodging and then for work. Here was the miller's chance. The tramp remained all winter and . . . dug the great hole for the new mill. In the spring, Van Doren invited his neighbors far and near to a "stone frolic"—the "bee" of New England. The nearest available rocks were a mile away in the hedgerows of a neighbor's fields, and several thousand loads were hauled by oxen, mules and horses, which wallowed through the mud in an endless procession. When enough rocks had been hauled to build a four-story and open-arched basement, the mason was engaged at seventy-five cents a day and his helpers for fifty. . . . These Jersey "frolics" were a time of immense and glad companionship, a time of hard work made joyous through neighborly contact.

Those days were full of vitality and courage, in spite of the yarns of those moderns who think of them as horrors of limitation, narrow-mindedness, and much work with no fun.—From "Little Old Mills," by MARION NICHOLL RAWSON. (New York: Dutton.)

The Balance of Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR MANY YEARS, in some parts of the world, the vexed question of the balance of power has received the attention of statesmen. According to this theory, only by means of alliances and ententes can the so-called great powers maintain a precarious adjustment. Should new alignments be made, the question must be considered afresh in the light of these developments. More recently, the ideal of co-operation rather than of competition and rivalry has gained ground; and, though some countries may still reject this ideal, it has come to be seen as the necessary groundwork for future peace relations between nations.

It may be asked, What has brought about this progressive view? Students of Christian Science know that since the discovery of this Science by Mary Baker Eddy, in 1866, the influence of its basic teaching of the allness of God, good, and the brotherhood of man, His expression, has permeated the human consciousness until it is beginning to be seen that none lives to himself, but that the good of one is the good of all.

The Psalmist voiced a great truth when he said (Psalms 62:11), "Power belongeth unto God." Whence, then, comes the necessity to create a balance of power, since omnipotence fills the universe? Is it not because men have accepted the false doctrine of a fallen man, separated from his Maker, living in a material world, trying to regain that status which he has lost, and fighting with all who seem to stand in the way of so-called material success? Christian Science brings again the glad news given to the world by Christ Jesus, that spiritual man's unity with God is intact. Man in God's likeness is inseparable from God, his divine source. He has no power of his own, but, by reflection, can utilize the power God bestows.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 166), "The balance of power is conceded to be with matter by most of the medical systems; but when Mind at last asserts its mastery over sin, disease, and death, then is man found to be harmonious and immortal." In our daily experience we should watch lest we magnify the supposed power of evil, and thus incline our thinking to the side of error. Matter has no power for good or evil, since it has no inherent intelligence or life. Yet to the human consciousness come the insistent suggestions of evil's claim to power. Jesus in the wilderness faced the suggestions of the devil, evil, who showed him "all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them," saying "All these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me" (Matthew 4:8, 9). Yet the Master never wavered in his conviction that "power belongeth unto God." The balance of power in his consciousness was always on the side of good, and he answered (Matthew 4:10), "Get thee hence, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve."

Mrs. Eddy gave as a synonym for God the word "Principle." This word signifies the underlying cause and foundation of all things, and carries with it the implication of law. The understanding of God as Principle gives us a definite touchstone by which to judge the thoughts which are constantly presenting themselves to us. Principle signifies unchanging good, omnipotent Truth, universal Love, infinite intelligence. Sin, disease, and death have no root in Principle, and they cannot find a refuge in the thought which reflects God. Cruelty and intolerance, however camouflaged, can be detected when judged by this touchstone of Principle, and we must in our own thinking separate these from the persons who seem to express them, and see them as evil suggestions which can have no actual means through which to project themselves.

On page 392 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "Fear, which is an element of all disease, must be cast out to readjust the balance for God. Casting out evil and fear enables truth to outweigh error." If we fear evil of any description, this means that we have not wholly accepted the fact of God's allness. John declared (I John 4:18), "Perfect love casteth out fear." In God, where man has his being, there is no disturbing or frightening element. As we gain a clearer sense of the omnipotence and omnipresence of infinite Love, our thought will no longer be weighed down by fear, no matter how alarming may seem the circumstances in which we find ourselves.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 46): "It is possible, and it is man's duty, so to throw the weight of his thoughts and acts on the side of Truth, that he be ever found in the scale with his creator; not weighing equally with Him, but comprehending at every point, in divine Science, the full significance of what the apostle meant by the declaration, 'The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God: and if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ.'"

Proportionately as this truth is maintained in individual thinking, it will become externalized in the experience of men and nations. The balance of power will then be seen to be on the side of God because of the demonstrated supremacy of good.

Open Letter

Now can you see the fishing pond, a sheath
of smooth repetitive silver? Can you recall
the trees,
how they stood straight in the sun, and how
we spread,
one at each corner, a linen cloth beneath
their needled boughs and dropping upon our
knees
scattered thereon, with the crusted loaves,
the fruits
of a nation's acres?—round tomatoes red
from the southern sun, frosted amethyst
grapes,
apples like those of the far Hesperides?

Do you recall, that morning, how we said:
"The searching roots
of these unconquerable pines
and the earth that shapes
stout trees, impervious vines
and blightless wheat,
are in us too?"
And do you remember how quiet
gradually all of us grew
until we sat in silence, four of one mind,
complete?

That was a day to distinguish; out of a riot
of loud, tumultuous days emerging clear
it looms in the eye of my mind as plain as a
hand
outstretched for the seal of a promise—or
sharp and sheer
as the sweep of a lavish, warm, united land.

GILBERT MAXWELL

Years of Silence Went to the Making of Lincoln

THESE WERE YEARS he (Abraham Lincoln) was handling the ax. Except in spring plowing-time and the fall fodder-pulling, he was handling the ax nearly all the time. He cleared openings in the timber, cut logs and puncheons, split firewood, built pig-pens. . . .

On winter mornings he wiped the frost from the ax-handle, sniffed sparkles of air into his lungs, and beat a steady cleaving of blows into a big tree—till it fell—and he sat on the main log and ate his noon dinner of corn bread and fried salt pork—and joked with the gray squirrels that frisked and peeped at him from high forks of near-by walnut trees. . . .

Often he worked alone in the timbers, all day long with only the sound of his own ax, or his own voice speaking to himself, or the crackling and swaying of branches in the wind, and the cries and whirs of animals, of brown and silver-gray squirrels, of partridges, hawks, crows, turkeys, sparrows, and the occasional wildcats. . . .

When he was eighteen years old, he could take an ax at the end of the handle and hold it out in a straight horizontal line, easy and steady—he had strong shoulder muscles and steady wrists early in life. He walked thirty-four miles in one day, just on an errand, to please himself, to hear a lawyer make a speech. He could tell his body to do almost impossible things, and the body obeyed.

Growing from boy to man, he was alone a good deal of the time. Days came often when he was by himself all the time except at breakfast and supper hours in the cabin home. In some years more of his time was spent in loneliness than in the company of other people. . . .

He lived with trees, with the bush wet with shining raindrops, with the burning bush of autumn, with the lone wild duck riding a north wind and crying down on a line north to south, the faces of open sky and weather, the ax which is an individual one-man instrument, these he had for companions, books, friends, talkers, chums of his endless changing soliloquies.

His moccasin feet in the winter-time knew the white spaces of snowdrifts piled in whimsical shapes against timber slopes or blown in levels across the fields of last year's cut cornstalks: in the summer-time his bare feet toughened in the gravel of green streams while he laughed back to the chatter of blue-jays in the red-haw trees or while he kept his eyes ready in the slough quack-grass for the cow-snake.

He rested between spells of work in the springtime when the upward push of the coming out of the new grass can be heard, and in autumn weeks when the rustle of a single falling leaf lets go a whisper that a listening ear can catch.

He found his life thrown in ways where there was a certain chance for a certain growth. And so he grew. Silence found him: he met silence. In the making of him as he was, the element of silence was immense.—From "Abraham Lincoln: the Prairie Years," by CARL SANDBURG (New York: Harcourt, Brace).

Mark Twain's Advice to a Very Young Actress

WITH PART of my two hundred dollars I had bought a hat as nearly like Lillian Russell's as I could find. I kept it safely hidden from Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Castleman, knowing full well that they would forbid me to wear it. But in my own room, with the door safely locked, I secretly paraded before the mirror arrayed in my sky-blue creation, turning and twisting to admire the enormous blue plume that swept down to my small shoulder.

When the question of securing permission to give *Pudd'nhead Wilson* arose, I secretly determined to call on Mark Twain and, what is more, to wear my new hat. Again I chose a time when Mrs. Castleman was taking her nap, and slipped out of the house without even Beven's seeing me. I knew that I didn't resemble Lillian Russell very closely, but I hoped that my hat, at least, would impress Mark Twain. I can say, quite truthfully, that it did. . . .

When he saw me, a funny little smile spread over his face and he looked a bit startled, just as his butler had.

"Well!" he exclaimed as he paused in the doorway. His voice sounded startled, too.

"How do you do, Mr. Twain," I said, and then added quickly, "I've read your books."

At that he laughed and said as he came towards me, "Indeed! Well, you're too young to know any better!" . . .

Mark Twain listened while I poured out my wounded feelings, but he didn't say anything. I showed him my press notices and told him that I wanted to give his play.

"My teacher wanted me to go and see the manager about it, but I thought I'd just run down and see you," I confided.

"That's right," he agreed, "always go to headquarters. It saves a lot of time." . . .

As we said good-by, he put his fingers lightly under my chin and lifted my head up so that my eyes met his.

"Little girl," he said earnestly, "keep away from people who try to belittle your ambitions. Small people always do that, but the really great make you feel that you, too, can become great."—From "Morally We Roll Along," by GAY MACLAREN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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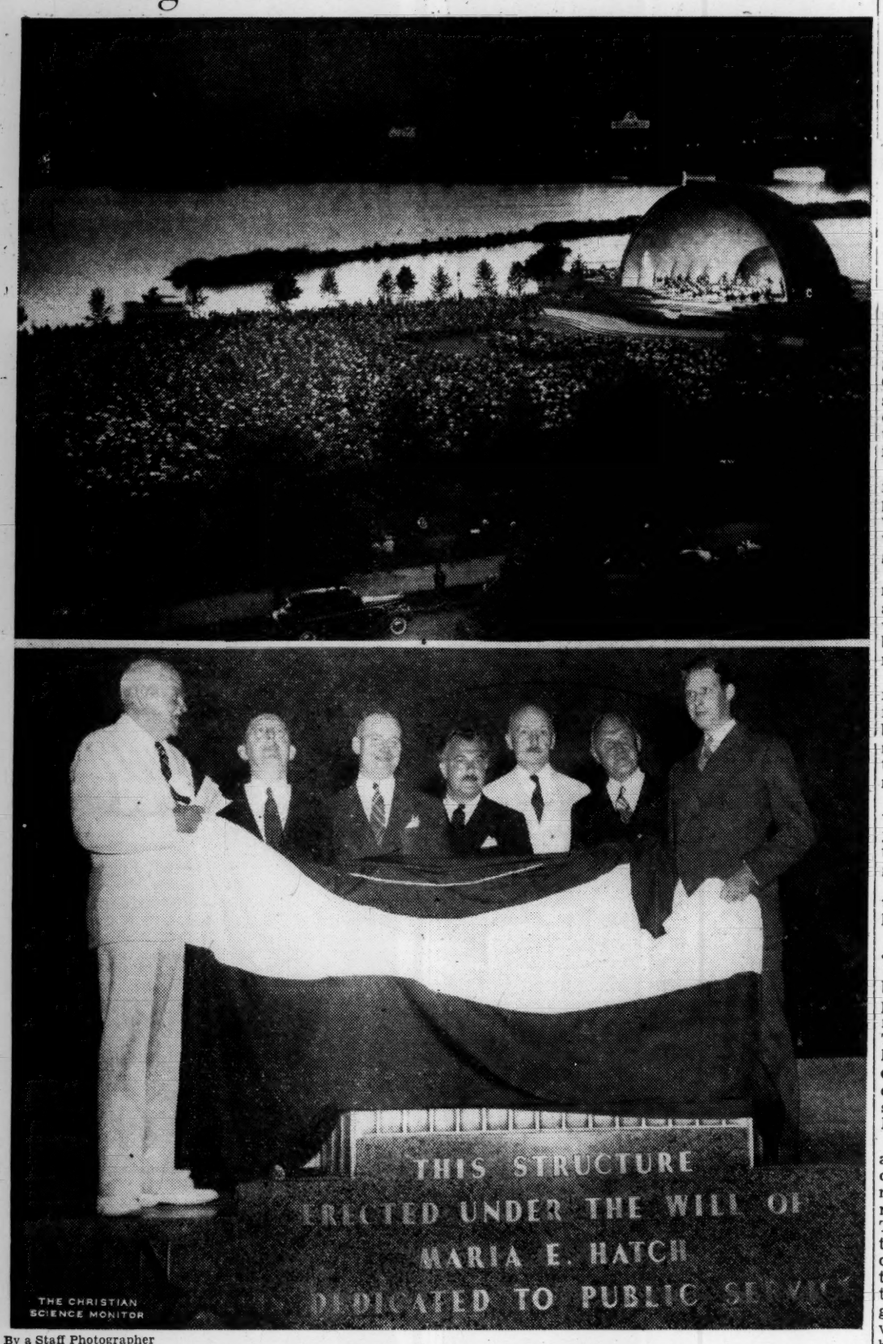
New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1940

Adding to Boston's Musical Pre-eminence



By a Staff Photographer

New Hatch Memorial Shell on Esplanade Opens

Upper: A birdseye view of the scene last night on the Charles River Esplanade, as 20,000 Bostonians heard Arthur Fiedler conduct the opening concert of the 1940 Esplanade Concerts. The program was given in the newly completed $270,000 Hatch Memorial Shell.

Lower: Left to right, Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission; John Burke and William J. Hickey, Jr., Trustees for the Hatch fund; Arthur Fiedler, Conductor; Edward O. Protor, Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts; Alvan T. Fuller; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Esplanade Concerts Opened in New Shell

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Music under the Northern Lights was instituted last evening in Charles River Park, when the Edward Hatch Memorial Shell was dedicated, and when an orchestra of Boston Symphony men, Arthur Fiedler conducting, opened the twelfth season of Esplanade Concerts. The true aurora was perhaps evident only in the imagination of the people there forgathered, but a remarkable representation of it appeared in the lighting of the monumental stage and its surmounting hood. In any case, the gaze of the big assemblage, being directed toward the north, was susceptible to any glow that arose therefrom; and its hearing, too, was attentive to any sound that transpired from spheres, whether celestial or terrestrial, that lay off that way.

A ridged, folded-in, retreating, and diminishing series of arches constitutes the shell proper, and a handsome effect it produces on the eye as illuminated at night. More than that, and of greater importance as far as orchestral performance is concerned, the hooped interior of the structure disburses the song of instruments to hearers with most satisfying results.

The Shell, indeed, is a bell that sweetly rings in tune. Built at an expenditure of $300,000, it is doubtless too good a piece of workmanship and art for trivial uses; but when presentations by the Boston Symphony Orchestra are thought of, no platform, outdoors or in, could be too rare or costly. So, plainly, the officials taking part in the dedicatory exercises thought—John Burke, who presided, Edward O. Proctor, who spoke for the State of Massachusetts, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who spoke for the City of Boston, and William J. Hickey, Jr., who as a trustee of the Maria E. Hatch bequest, delivered the architectural marvel over to Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission.

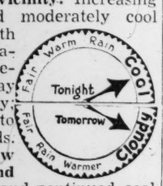
As for Mr. Hultman, he expressed himself as uncertain whether the public meant to give proper financial support to the summer concerts; and that becomes a practical consideration with him, since he is the man who must make the granite landmark, to which he received title from Mr. Hickey in a piece of paper, serve the community duly.

The musical program for the dedication was made up of short pieces of a sort calculated to test the Shell acoustically with a good deal of thoroughness. It comprised Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture, Grieg's "Spring," Chabrier's "España" Rhapsody, pieces in historic American style, and the Finale of Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony. The Grieg piece, for strings alone, proved the shell admirable for the projection of violin tone—a triumph, no mistake, in open-air playing.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and moderately cool tonight, with lowest temperature near 56 degrees; Thursday mostly cloudy, gentle south to southeast winds.



Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cool tonight and Thursday; Friday fair and slightly warmer.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday with light showers in extreme southeast portion; little change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday with light showers in north portion; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate southeast or east winds over south portion and gentle moderate southerly over north portion; overcast to broken clouds tonight and Thursday with showers over south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	76	New Orleans	...	...
Chicago	56	68	New York	63	76
Denver	53	79	Norfolk	70	71
Helena	...	...	Philadelphia	66	79
Kansas City	62	83	St. Louis	60	83
Los Angeles	58	81	San Francisco	57	78
Miami	78	88	Washington	66	83
Minneapolis	57	75			

A—7:30 a. m. E. D. S. T., July 3.
B—Maximum, July 2.

Graft Hearing Enlivened By New Charges

Coffey says Fin. Com. 'made up its mind' before hearing the evidence.

Charges that the Boston Finance Commission had made up its mind before hearing the evidence were made by City Councilor James S. Coffey today as the Finance Commission probe of circumstances surrounding the granting of a license for a chicken slaughtering house in East Boston moved into its second day.

The investigation is being made in response to a City Council order passed on request of Mr. Coffey, who declares that $2,000 in graft was paid when the license was granted.

Today's session included testimony from attorneys, city officials, and other interested parties and was enlivened by heated exchanges between Councilor Coffey and members of the Commission.

Testimony from the witnesses failed to produce evidence that any funds except normal legal fees had been paid. When Finance Commissioner Elias F. Shamon pointed this out, Mr. Coffey shouted, "Your mind is made up."

City Councillor John B. Kelly, who sat near by as a spectator, joined Mr. Coffey's protest with the ejaculation, "Why don't you give this case a fair hearing?"

Mr. Coffey testified that he was told that his "cut" was waiting for him at the Mayor's office.

This testimony was denied by Judge Frank J. Burke of the Boston Municipal Court who had been instrumental in getting the permit for Jacob and Harold Furman. He quoted Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who signed the permit, as having said while he was considering the question, "My only concern in the matter is whether the slaughter house will be a nuisance. I want to see the location first."

Mr. Coffey repeatedly protested as the hearing proceeded that none of his witnesses had been summoned and asserted that the Commission sought to "frame" him. The initial witnesses who testified today opposed Mr. Coffey or indicated that his charges were untrue, as did all the witnesses yesterday. Mr. Coffey was, however, given an opportunity to present witnesses after those summoned had finished their testimony.

Mr. Coffey declared today he was opposed to any slaughterhouse in East Boston and that he did not know about the granting of the permit to the Furman brothers until several days after the establishment had began operation. He subsequently introduced an order into the City Council asking a Finance Commission investigation into why the license had been given. The license was granted by Dr. Patrick H. Mullowney, then head of the fruit divison of the City Health Department, and approved by the Mayor on May 14.

Plumley Decides Not to Run for The Senate Nomination

NORTHFIELD, Vt., July 3 (AP)—Gov. George D. Aiken remained the sole announced candidate today for the Republican nomination for the U. S. Senate vacancy caused by the passing of Ernest W. Gibson.

United States Representative Charles A. Plumley, (R), who had been quoted a week ago as saying that, "Reserving the right to change my mind," he would be a candidate for the Senate, announced last night that he had decided to stand for re-election in the Sept. 10 primary.

"It is a sufficient honor to be the sole representative in Congress from my native State," Mr. Plumley said, adding that he felt he could "do more effective work for my State, New England and country where I am."

Tax on Bank Shares Held Discriminatory By Supreme Court

The State Supreme Court ruled today that Massachusetts cannot tax income from shares in the Federal Savings and Loan banks unless it also taxes shares in Massachusetts co-operative banks.

The Court said that the tax which is now in effect is discriminatory and is further contrary to rulings handed down by the United States Supreme Court. The case under question involved the sum of $8.21 tax paid by Edward Flaherty on shares of stock in the Worcester Federal Savings and Loan Bank.

Many Boston Stores Close for Four Days

Shoppers today had their last opportunity to patronize many Boston department and specialty stores for four days. Stores in the membership of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce close tonight, and will not open until Monday morning, July 8, giving employees a long week end, over the July 4 holiday. This will be the first Saturday closing of the summer.

These stores will be closed every Saturday through July and August, with exception of Aug. 31. Business hours until Sept. 30 will be 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Advancing Move to Stop Buying of Pardons

By a Staff Photographer

Handing in the Report of the Investigating Board

Representatives Roland D. Sawyer (left) and George A. Parker turning over document to John H. White, Executive messenger to the Governor

Travel Across Border Upset By New Rules

Fourth of July travel between New England and Canada is being moderately inconvenienced by the tightening up of identification requirements due to war conditions.

Effective last Monday, Canadian law requires each Canadian to have a passport for returning to his home after a trip to the United States—a requirement that had been waived since the last war. The slight expense and red tape involved have already cut down the number of Canadians crossing over, although adjustment to new conditions is expected to minimize any drop in volume of traffic by Canadians.

As usual, United States citizens are welcomed by Canada without passports, largely because of the goodwill and exchange currency which Canada hopes to gain by continuation of the long-standing "open border" policy.

As usual, too, returning citizens of the United States may not be required by the U. S. Government to show a passport or citizenship papers other than a driver's license, unless the citizen is naturalized, in which case naturalization papers may be required for identification.

Alien residents of Canada may be required by the U. S. Government to show identification papers, such as a new "travel document" which the Dominion has devised for visa by a U. S. Consulate, in lieu of a formal passport.

Alien residents of the United States also are being provided with government credentials satisfactory to both governments, at a slight increase in red tape.

Confusion, rather than the actual inconveniences of new regulations, has resulted in most of the drop in travel, according to the Boston Automobile Club. Many United States citizens had canceled Fourth of July vacations because they erroneously thought they had to have passports.

Some of the Maine communities on the border are feeling the sharpest effects of the tightened border. Merchants in Fort Fairfield claim retail trade in many local stores has been reduced 20 per cent.

N. E. Goes 'Over Top' In Army Enlistments

New England has "gone over the top" in response to the current enlistment drive by the United States Army, declared Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, commanding general of the First Corps Area, today.

He said the recruitment of 1,310 since May 22 comprises a record never equaled in a similar period. The General expressed confidence that the total New England quota of 3,355 would be reached by the Aug. 31 deadline.

R. I. Slows Autos As Road Safety Drive Nears Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 3—With the State Registry of Motor Vehicles ruling 64 motorists off the road this week to aid in the campaign, Providence police today went into action to set a new highway safety record.

Within 24 hours, it is hoped the City will reach its 100th day with no motor fatility recorded. Then the goal of 111 days, which set a world record a year ago, will be the object of attention.

Police cruisers and motorcycle men will keep drivers within the 25-mile an hour maximum speed limit. Improperly equipped vehicles will be towed from the street when found and passing red lights will mean court arraignments.

Pedestrians will be "checked-up" for "jaywalking" and inebriates will be locked up for safekeeping, according to the orders.

While the 100th day is the present objective, Sergt. Earl F. Adams has made it known that more than two years have passed since a youth of school age has been the victim of a fatal automobile accident. This is due, he said, to the educational campaign in the schools.

Big Program Advocated For N. E. Defense

Proposed improvements in New England defenses, as recommended yesterday by a Congressional subcommittee to cost twice the $40,000,000 already earmarked for such purposes, are being studied today by members of Congress, and among those who gave it their approval was Lieut. Gov. H. T. Cahill of Massachusetts.

The recommendation follows the inspection of Northeast defenses last week by three members of the House Military Affairs Committee: J. W. Byrns (D), Tenn.; C. I. Faddis (D), Pa.; and J. J. Smith (D), Conn. Their program is to be voted on by the full House Committee, with hopes for passage by the present Congress.

The trio asks:

1. Two fully-equipped, Panzer-like divisions of 9,000 men each.
2. Immediate training of additional men to operate present facilities including anti-aircraft and coast artillery in addition to National Guard seacoast batteries.
3. Additional training for men now manning coast defense stations.
4. Expansion of anti-aircraft defense, for Portland, Maine; Boston; Portsmouth, N. H.; Narragansett Bay, R. I., and Long Island Sound.
5. Defense for coast-defense emplacements now vulnerable to attack from the air.
6. Increase in 16-inch coast defense gun batteries.
7. Enlargement of existing airfields and creation of new airfields for army use in defending coast ports and defense positions.

Cambridge to Vote On Plan E Issue

A referendum on Plan E, city manager form of government, will appear on the Cambridge ballot at the Nov. 5 election, following a City Council mandatory act legalizing the question to be placed on the ballot. Two years ago the plan was defeated by Cambridge voters. The petition has been in the Council Committee on Ordinances for the 45 days required by statute.

Boston All Set For Old-Time Patriotic Fete

City plans to observe birthday of the nation along lines laid down by John Adams in 1776.

Boston's celebration of the Fourth of July, in significant contrast with events abroad, centers around the 157th Annual Municipal Observance, which the City has sponsored since 1783.

The morning's flag-raising, parade and oration and the evening's music and fireworks have been scheduled to comply with plan specified in 1776 by John Adams: the nation's birthday "ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, sports, guns, balls, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of the continent to another; from this time forevermore."

For those interested in weather conditions over the holiday, the United States Weather Bureau, which forecasts only a day in advance, reports: today an dtonight, fair, with moderate temperatures; tomorrow, increasing cloudiness; winds, today and tonight, will be light to gentle, from the southwest; temperature last night was 66 degrees F., highest minimum in recent weeks.

With other nations sacrificing the lives of untotaled thousands this year in pursuit of liberty, Boston is again reviewing what its revolutionary citizens adhered to in the Declaration of Independence: "For the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Significance of Pledge

The various orations are expected to dwell upon the significance of that pledge and the extent to which it must be fulfilled today.

Immediately following flag-raising ceremonies at City Hall tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock, a parade with civic and military detachments is to be formed to march to the Boston Common, passing en route the Granary Burying Ground, to honor the signers of the Declaration who are buried there: John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and Robert Treat Paine.

After the 9:55 a. m. flag-raising at the Boston Common's flag pole, the parade passes to the Old State House, where at 10:30 o'clock the Declaration will be read from the same balcony where Col. Thomas Crafts read the historic document in 1776.

After marching to Faneuil Hall, for review by various dignitaries, the parede will be dismissed, in time for the oration exercises in the Hall, to begin at 11:15 a. m.

Includes Music

The program, similar to those held every year since 1783 in that historic place, includes music such as "Yankee Doodle" and "The Star Spangled Banner," invocation by the Rev. Silas Whitman Anthony of Brighton Congregational Church, and the principal oration, by Dr. John P. Sullivan, Supervisor of Health and Safety Education in the City's public schools.

The evening community festival at Frog Pond in the Common starts at 8 o'clock. Music includes band and chorus selections as well as community singing among the 75,000 expected to attend. The climax of the evening is the tableau on the signing of the Declaration 164 years ago, followed by the colorful fireworks display.

Similar programs, including major bonfires, are being held throughout New England. A feature of the Boston celebrations is the traditional outing, with fireworks and refreshments, given by many City Councilors, in their respective wards.

Trend Toward Unified World Is Seen by Institute Speaker

By Don Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 3—Mankind is being driven toward some sort of world unification by techincal industrialism, according to Prof. Robert L. Calhoun of Yale University, who spoke at the New England Institute of International Relations this morning, at Wellesley College. Opposed to this tendency, he said, is emotional nationalism, tending to keep the world split up into separate fragments.

True democracy, based on Christian principles of brotherhood, he said, can bring about the unification towards which mankind is advancing, on a lasting religious, as well as economic, basis. But it must have the support of enthusiasm for the cause and willingness to make sacrifices for a great objective.

"Totalitarianism," said Professor Calhoun, "is itself a perverse kind of religion—and therein lies much of its driving power."

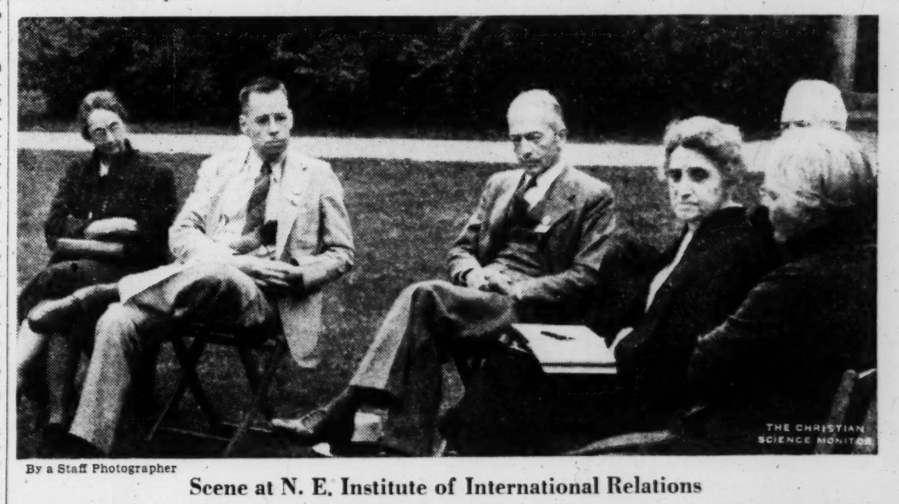
A picture of the enthusiasm for a new era of unification under National Socialism which now pervades Nazi youth, was given by Walter M. Kotschnig, Professor of Contemporary Civilization at Smith College, in a lecture last night.

The single objective of forceful application of National Socialism is carried through the whole revised educational system in Germany, he said. Up to the age of 18 school children are given military training without arms—training always based on the new techniques of small, mobile groups.

School courses now include meteorology—for aviation purposes—and other subjects which tie in with the new military tactics. The result is, that by the time the age for regular military training is reached, German youth is thoroughly accustomed to thinking and acting in terms of those tactics and techniques.

Looking over the American educational system—in the light of its ability to produce enthusiasm for true democracy and the higher things of life in general—he asserted that practically all the emphasis has been placed on means and techniques, and not nearly enough on the goals towards which these means and techniques should be directed. "We are much concerned," he said, "with how to bring up little Willie—but we don't know what to bring him up to!"

Tonight at 8:15 in Alumnae Hall, there will be a symposium of "America's Role in the Far East." It will be open to the public. Dr. Samuel Guy Inman of the University of Pennsylvania—an expert on Latin American affairs—continues to take a prominent part today and tomorrow in the other sessions of the Institute.



By a Staff Photographer

Scene at N. E. Institute of International Relations

Prof. Robert L. Calhoun of Yale (second from left) leading outdoor discussion group on Wellesley College campus. His subject is "Religious Issues in the Present Crisis."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Dr. Kildare's Strange Case," starring Lionel Barrymore and Emma Dunn. 1:50, 5, 8:10. Also "'Til We Meet Again," with Merle Oberon and George Brent. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"Lillian Russell," with Alice Faye. 2:40, 6, 9:20. Also the Jones Family, "On Their Own." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Free, Blonde & 21" with Joan Davis. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Our Town," with Frank Craven and Fay Bainter. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

Fenway—
Elsie Janis and Wendy Barrie in Women in War." 2:25, 5, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Queen of the Mob," featuring Ralph Bellamy and Blanche Yurka. 1:10, 3:45, 6:20 9.

Fine Arts—
"Movietours," also Walt Disney's "The Riveter." "Information Please," and "News of the Day." Continuous from 1 to 11.

Keith Memorial—
"My Favorite Wife," with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 9:50 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 7, 10. Also "March of Time." 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Sandy Is a Lady," with Baby Sandy. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"The Ghost Breakers," with Bob Hope. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:45, 5:15, 7:50, 10:15. Stage: Bob Hope and his Radio Show. 11:10 a. m., 1:40, 4:15, 6:50, 9:25.

Modern—
"Brother Orchid," starring Edward G. Robinson, Humphrey Bogart and Ann Sothern. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. Also "Our Town," starring Frank Craven, Martha Scott and Fay Bainter. 2:55, 6:20 9:50.

Orpheum—
Loretta Young and Ray Milland in "The Doctor Takes a Wife." 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55 7:05, 10:15. Also "20 Mule Team," starring Wallace Beery. 11:10 a. m., 2:55, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—
Elsie Janis and Wendy Barrie in "Women in War." 10:10 a. m., 12:35, 3:05, 5:30, 8. Also "Queen of the Mob," featuring Ralph Bellamy and Blanche Yurka. 9, 11:35 a. m., 1:55, 4:20, 6:45, 10.

R. K. O. Boston—
"A Bill of Divorcement," with Maureen O'Hara and Adolphe Menjou. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:25, 10:15. Also "You're Not So Tough," with the "Dead End Boys." 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 8:30.

State—
Loretta Young and Ray Milland in "The Doctor Takes a Wife." 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:25. Also "20 Mule Team," starring Wallace Beery, 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

Scollay—
"Brother Orchid," starring Edward G. Robinson, Humphrey Bogart, and Ann Sothern. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:50. Also "Our Town," starring Frank Craven, Martha Scott and Fay Bainter. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"How the Fifth Column Works." Also Buster Keaton Comedy. Also Tour South America. News. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Trans-Lux—
"Payment Deferred," with Charles Laughton and Mareen O'Sullivan. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Dr. Maniac," with Boris Karloff. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 9.

Telepix—
U. S. Navy, Larry Clinton Orchestra, Disney Cartoon, World News Digest, 10 a. m., to midnight.

Tremont—
"Little Old New York," starring Richard Greene and Alice Faye. 9, 11:50 a. m., 3:50, 7:50. Also "My Son, My Son." Starring Madeleine Carroll and Brian Aherne. 9:55 a m., 1:45, 5:45, 9:45.

University—
"Stolen Life," starring Elisabeth Bergner. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05, also "Theodora Goes Wild" with Irene Dunn and Melvyn Douglas, 2:55, 6:15, 9:35.

Uptown—
"Primrose Path," starring Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea. 12:30, 4:20, 8:10. Also Alice Faye in "Lillian Russell." 2:05 5:55, 9:50.

Radio—Page 10

Tonight Esplanade Concert

Overture to "The Barber of Seville" — Rossini

Symphony in B minor, "Unfinished" — Schubert
I. Allegro moderato
II. Andante con moto

"Peer Gynt" Suite — Grieg
Hall of the Troll King
Prelude to "The Deluge" — Saint-Saens
Violin Solo: Gaston Elcus
"Wine, Woman and Song," Waltzes — Strauss

American Patrol — Meacham

Tracy in 'Edison the Man,' 'Tom Brown' Film for Holiday

Incoming Films

"Edison the Man," MGM's companion picture to "Young Tom Edison," heads the bill at the State and Orpheum starting Thursday. Spencer Tracy now has the role of the inventor, succeeding Mickey Rooney, who portrayed the earlier years of Edison's career. Rita Johnson has the leading feminine part, and among the others in the cast are Lynne Overman, Charles Coburn, Gene Lockhart, Henry Travers, Felix Bressart.

The picture was directed by Clarence Brown. It picks up the story at the point where Edison arrives in New York almost penniless, follows him through his courtship, and records details about the invention of the phonograph and the electric light.

"Florian," another MGM production, fills the second half of the program. Robert Young and Helen Gilbert are co-starred in a story which begins in Austria before the fall of the Hapsburg regime and then turns to America.

★ ★ ★

'Tom Brown' at Keith's

Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Freddie Bartholomew have the leading roles in "Tom Brown's School Days," RKO Radio film version of Thomas Hughes' story, scheduled to open Thursday at the Keith Memorial. The screen follows the career of Thomas Arnold, as headmaster of Rugby as it is to be seen through the eyes of Tom Brown and his fellow students. Sir Cedric has the role of Dr. Arnold, Master Bartholomew is a friend of the youthful Brown, and Tom Brown himself is played by Jimmy Lydon. Josephine Hutchinson, Billy Halop, Polly Moran, Ernest Cossart, and Gale Storm are among those in the cast.

"Private Affairs," the second feature, has Roland Young as the blacksheep son of a Boston family, and Nancy Kelly as his daughter. Among the other players are Robert Cummings, Hugh Herbert, Montague Love, Dick Purcell, Jonathan Hale, and Mary Forbes.

★ ★ ★

Milland and Miss Morison

Once more the Metropolitan will be bringing in a new bill on Friday, with "Untamed" and "Gambling on the High Seas" as the two features. "Untamed" has a triangular plot based on Sinclair Lewis' story, "Mantrap." The cast includes Ray Milland, Patricia Morison, Akim Tamiroff, William Frawley, Jane Darwell, and J. Farrell MacDonald. George Archainbaud directed.

"Gambling on the High Seas" is a Warner melodrama about the efforts of a gambler to block efforts to send him to prison. Wayne Morris, Jan Wyman, Roger Pryor, John Litel, and Gilbert Roland are among the players.

★ ★ ★

Law and the Underworld

"The Man Who Talked Too Much" and "Manhattan Heartbeat" will be the two feature films at the Paramount and Fenway beginning Thursday. The former is a Warner production with George Brent and Virginia Bruce starred and with Brenda Marshall, Richard Barthelmess, and William Lundigan in prominent roles. The story is said to be concerned with illegal law practices employed to protect criminals. The second feature is described as a melodrama about young love on a budget, featuring Joan Davis, and with Robert Sterling and Virginia Gilmore in the cast.

★ ★ ★

Peter Lorre's Film

At the Keith-Boston, starting Thursday, the program will be headed by "Island of Doomed Men," Columbia film, with Peter Lorre as the semi-deranged and cruel employer of paroled convicts at a diamond mine on a South Pacific Island. Robert Wilcox and Rochelle Hudson are in the cast. The companion feature will be "Girls of the Road," with Ann Dvorak, Helen Mack, and Lola Lane in a story about girl-hoboes.

★ ★ ★

Prison Melodrama

Arriving on the holiday at the Trans-Lux will be "Men Without Souls," Columbia prison melodrama, with John Litel as the prison chaplain and Barton MacLane as the leader of the convicts who resist him. Rochelle Hudson and Glenn Ford are in the cast. "The Last Outpost," the companion feature, tells of British soldiers in the Sahara, their hardships and romances. Cary Grant, Claude Rains, Gertrude Michael, Kathleen Burke, and Colin Tapley are in the cast.

★ ★ ★

Laughton and 'Henry VIII'

The Fine Arts Theater will be putting aside its movitours for the present to revive Alexander Korda's "Private Life of Henry VIII," starting Friday. The cast, it may be recalled, is headed by Charles Laughton and includes Robert Donat, Merle Oberon, Binnie Barnes, Wendy Barrie, and Elsa Lanchester. Short subjects and newsreels round out the program.

Impeachment Advocated in Pardon Cases

Continued from Page 1

pardoning power as disclosed by this report, and is of the opinion that the facts contained in this report are of such a nature as to require the Commission at this time to submit them to the body which has the duty of determining whether impeachment proceedings shall be instituted." The Commission then stated that all its evidence was available at all times to the General Court.

Widely Discussed

This feature of the report was that most widely discussed in political circles at the State House, but since the Legislature is not in regular session this year, it was pointed out no action could be taken on the report before the new Legislature meets in January, 1941, unless a special session were held. The Republican majority of the Legislature has been seeking to avoid a special session.

Already, the Legislature has adopted two earlier recommendations of the investigating commission—one prohibiting the payment of money, except proper legal fees, in the solicitation of a pardon, and the other requiring that the Governor, before granting a pardon, must obtain written recommendations from the State Commissioner of Correction, the Attorney General, the District Attorney involved in the case, and the State Parole Board.

Pardon Cases

A brief summary of the Commission's conclusions on eight of the pardon cases which it investigated follows:

Raymond L. S. Patriarca pardoned during the closing days of the Hurley Administration after serving 84 days of a three-to-five-year sentence for armed robbery.

"Several months prior to the granting of the pardon [a witness] who had twice identified Patriarca as one of the persons implicated in the holdup of a Brookline store repudiated such identification. About the time of his repudiation [the witness] received substantial sums of money under such doubtful circumstances that the payments appear to have borne a direct relation to his repudiation.

"Councillor Coakley also prepared the pardon petition with the appended statements, and many of the statements set forth therein were false."

Consent of Council

Charles A. Lyman, pardoned on parole conditions by Governor Ely with the consent of the council, was serving a sentence of 12 to 20 years for breaking and entering and several other offenses.

"In 1933," the report stated, "the Governor's file showed that letters were received on Lyman's behalf from two Massachusetts Congressmen. In reply the Governor's office advised these Congressmen that Lyman's case had been referred to the Governor's Council and within five months thereafter . . . Lyman received a pardon under parole conditions."

Maurice Limon pardoned under parole conditions by Governor Curley and Council after serving 13 months of a three to five year sentence.

"In view of all the circumstances surrounding this case and the evidence available, the Commission believes that at least $5,000 was paid for Limon's pardon. It is unable to report at this time to whom this money, or any part thereof, was paid."

Dart Case

Wilfred Dart pardoned by Governor Curley and Council after serving five years of a life sentence on a murder charge.

"It is impossible to read the testimoney in this case without concluding that the sum of $1,250 was paid and actually assisted Dart in obtaining his release from prison."

John Tartar pardoned by Governor Hurley and Council under parole conditions after serving 10 years from a life sentence for second degree murder.

"Evidence reveals that the then Lieutenant Governor, Francis E. Kelly, was the person within the Council most active in furthering Tartar's pardon. There is evidence that Lieutenant Governor Kelly said, in favoring this pardon that the Tartars had contributed $4,000 to a political campaign in which he had a personal interest."

"The testimony also shows that J. Paul Keefe, Armory Commissioner under Governor Ely and former campaign manager of Governor Ely, at one time sought to secure the Tartar pardon, and that he testified that the Tartar brothers deposited with him $10,000 to be paid to him if his efforts were successful. Testimony also shows that when this effort failed, it was later renewed under Governor Curley and again failed, but was finally successful as one of Governor Hurley's Christmas pardons."

Sentence Commuted

Henry McCue and John J. O'Donnell, sentences commuted by Governor Ely and Council from 15-to-20 years to from 5-to-7 years.

"The report shows early attempts to secure a pardon for McCue and O'Donnell, which failed, but that the services of J. Paul Keefe were finally secured, and Mr. Keefe succeeded in getting a hearing before Governor Ely and the Council, and securing the commutation of sentence. The report says $1,000 was paid to Mr. Keefe for his services.

Frank W. Potter pardoned by Governor Curley and Council after serving 17 years of a life sentence for second degree murder.

"The testimony shows Frank Potter's father was taken by Representative Frank Ryan to see Councilor Coakley. Later, Mr. Potter paid $1,500 to Mr. Ryan. Mr. Potter testified he understood the money was to go to Councilor Coakley, but Mr. Ryan and Daniel Coakley Jr. testified that $1,000 of the money was paid to young Coakley as an attorney's fee. Representative Ryan said he kept the remaining $500 himself."

Harvard Group Plans Care For Europe's Youth

Harvard faculty members have organized a committee to care for European children, according to the announcement of Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, Director of the Harvard Summer School, in a lecture at the opening of the summer sessions last night.

Children of members of the faculties of Oxford, Cambridge and other British universities will be the chief concern of the committee which is working with a similar group of the Yale faculty, a member of which is already in Canada completing arrangements to bring the children to the United States.

A poll will be taken at Harvard today, officials said, to find out which type of volunteer aid each faculty member is prepared to offer.

Classifications of aid will be: Families prepared to take complete responsibility for one or more children, providing board, maintenance and education, with the proviso that it might be for a long period, and might lead to adoption if the child's parents passed on; families that cannot support a child altogether, but can give it shelter if financial aid is provided; and families in a position to give financial help only.

"This is the year of the world revolution, and never again will we, the people of the United States, live as we have lived prior to 1940." Professor Mather said.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There's something about the business of "sleeping out" that appeals to most youngsters. During the winter months it results in asking to stay at Nancy's house overnight . . . but in the summertime, it invariably changes its tune to a request to be allowed to sleep right outdoors! Which means that there must be some kind of summer house or tent around; and the Daniel Boone in all youngsters seems to prefer a tent.

That's why, as you drive along, you see so many tents of various sizes (to say nothing of conditions!) popping up in various backyards at this time of the year . . . and if your children have already started this tent stuff, we suggest that you take everybody into Beckwith's one of these days. It is on Essex Street, at number 37, not a bit far from the Boylston Street Subway station, and right off Washington Street. Of course the children will want practically everything in the place, for along with all their equipment for horseback riding, they also go in for camp life in a big way. The result is a flock of charcoal grills ($1), Tuckaway Folding Beds, folding tables, water jugs for $1.65, Roll Up mattresses, Kapok Sleeping Bags (these go over big with Horace) and even iceboxes for campers.

While we're on the subject, we might mention that we once knew a family who let their son live out in his tent all summer, and he got every meal but dinner himself. And inasmuch as he had a "tent guest" every night, you can well imagine how intensely popular he was all summer long! However, to get back to tents, they of course have them in all sizes at various prices. Naturally there is also the kind that you can take along yourself on a trip, if you like the idea of pulling up anchor on occasional week ends. A folding cot, such as youngsters consider just civilized enough, costs $1.95 in a good strong khaki.

Wading Pools
Rival Beach Trips

Personally we'll take the good old days when children actually walked to get some place. For it does seem that mothers spend nine months of every year in taxi-ing Ella and Horace to and from school, and the other three months are spent in shuttling them back and forth from beaches and yacht clubs! However, what with traffic and what not, it seems to be necessary between certain ages, and the result is that mama finds herself hardly at the business of frying papa's first egg before some member of the family gets the idea of going to the beach. Now of course we don't for one minute think that a little wading pool is going to keep a boy like Horace, who now swims at a great rate, happy for long . . . but it certainly will take care of all the little children, and keep them quite contented. It's water that they want; and they aren't too interested in whether it comes in with the tide or the garden hose! Anyhow, this tricky little water-proof wading pool comes all equipped with a shower standing up at one corner, for $6.50. At least that's the special price on it right now. Of course there's a drain plug, and a steel frame runs around it completely, and it comes in a heavy duck material, in green. Of course from the minute you get it, you realize that your child will acquire new friends. News like this travels fast! At Jordan Marsh's.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Papers Are Out For Saltonstall

Distribution of nomination papers supporting Gov. Leverett Saltonstall for re-election is under way, it was learned at the State House today.

Governor Saltonstall's plans to announce his candidacy on his return from the Republican convention in Philadelphia were upset by the grounding of the plane on which he was returning in New York.

Top candidate in the Democratic lists is Paul A. Dever, Attorney-General, who announced his candidacy for the gubernatorial post last Sunday.

Suffolk Announces Journalism Course

Harland R. Ratcliffe, City Editor of The Transcript, will give the course "The History of Journalism" in the College of Journalism at Suffolk University during the next academic year, University officials announced today.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 236 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.

New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 820kc.

New Bedford—First Tuesday, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.

Springfield—Week of July 8 to 13, inclusive, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

Springfield—Week of August 12-17, 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.

Worcester—Second Friday, 4:30 p. m., Morning Watch of the KORC Church of the Air, Friday, July 19, 8:45 a. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturdays, July 13, Aug. 24, 8:30 a. m., Saturdays, Aug. 3 and Sept. 14, 12:15 p. m. WPAW, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).

Panama City—First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game**	"Song Stylist"
3:15	Mayfair Orchestra	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family		"Melody Mart"
3:45	Al Bernard's Orch.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	**Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game**	Tom Hickey, tenor
4:00	**Lecture Hall**	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.		"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	**Red Sox-Athletics**	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	**Red Sox-Athletics**	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Organ and soloist	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Pop Concert	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News: sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**First Baseball Game: Boston Red Sox vs. New York Yankees.**	Western Serenade
7:15	Sinple Melodies	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Ma Perkins": drama		"Melody Mart"
7:30	News Service	The Revelers: orchestra	Pepper Young's Family		"Melody Mart"
7:45	Am. Legion Prgrm.	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	"Vic and Sade": comedy	**Red Sox-Yankees**	"Console Caners"
8:00	Ben Bernie and All	"Midweek Function":	**Hollywood Playhouse: dramatization**	"Sheep and Goats Club": R. Huey, m. c.	Housing talk
8:15	the Lads	transcriptions	Plantation Party: vocalists; orchestra	"Where Are You From?" "Where Are You From?"	Waltz Time
8:30	"Dr. Christian":	"What Would You Have Done?": quiz program			Sports
8:45	drama: war news				"Homes on the Land"
9:00	Star Theater:	"The Green Hornet"	Abbott and Costello:	**John Steele, from London**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Drama: Music	mystery drama	comedy: music	Byron Mitchell	
9:30	"Musico": song title	"This Man's Army"	"Mr. District Attorney":	Preview of Democratic	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	guessing game	"This Man's Army"	dramatic sketch	National Convention	
10:00	Glen Miller's Orch.	"Frontline Headlines"	Kay Kyser's College of	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	Public Affairs	"Tropical Moods"	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Danny Gool's Rhythm
10:30	News of Europe	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody":	Bert Hirsh's Orchestra
10:45	"We All Sang"	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Henry Weber's Orch.	Vic Berton's Orchestra
11:00	News; Sports; Music	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Sportscope"
11:15	News; Weather	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	The Argentines
11:30	Harry James' Orch.	"Music You Want"	**Prof. Harlow Shapley**	Winnipeg Summer Symphony Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Harry James' Orch.	"Music You Want"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra		News Service

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	News of Europe	**News Here and Abroad**	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	Hits and Encores	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30	"Lover's Lane"	Headline News	"Portia Blake": drama	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45	"Musical Clock"	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Kate Hopkins": drama	Rhythms	Studio speaker
9:00	"A Heap o' Livin'"	News; Mildred Carlson	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	News Service	"As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"; or-	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children	chestra and soloists	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	Radio Review
10:00	Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Melody Time"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Midstream": sketch	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother": sk	"On With the Dance"	By Kathleen Norris	"Chore Boy": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	News Service	Organ Concert
11:15	"Life Begins"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life": sketch	"Singing Strings"	"The Argentines"
11:30	"Big Sister": sk.	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Poultry talk	"Fashion Congress"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"The Guiding Light"	"The Johnson Family"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith: News	News; Noonday Review.	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review: Stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Daily Inspirations"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program.	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program.	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	**Eleanor Roosevelt**	"Musical Roundup"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Hits and Bits"	Alba Tosi and Albert
1:45	"Road of Life"	News reports	hold talk	Sports Matinee	Miami: song recital
2:00	Sketch	"It Looks From Here"	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	Sing Song Time
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	Music; N. E. News.	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	Vernon Kingsley, songs.
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	**U. S. Marine Band**	"Valiant Lady": drama	"It Happened in 1915"	Novachord soloist
2:45	"My Son and I"	**U. S. Marine Band**	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**First Baseball Game: Boston Red Sox vs. New York Yankees.**	Western Serenade
3:15	"Merrymakers"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama		"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family		"Melody Mart"
3:45	Am. Legion Prgrm.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	**Red Sox-Yankees**	"Console Caners"
4:00	News Service	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	**Second Baseball Game: Boston Red Sox vs. New York Yankees**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	**Second Baseball Game: Red sox vs. Yankees**	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	**Jim Britt announcing**	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Vox Humana"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Musicale	Studio Program	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Dance Hour, Recordings	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Uruguay Calling"	"The O'Neills": drama.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News: sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Concert
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News reports	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop"; inter-	Monologues	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Musical Strings"
7:45	views	"The Buckaroos"	H. V. Kaltenborn	dramatic sketch	"Music of the Masters"
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket";	**Musical Americana: guests; orchestra**	"Good News of 1940";	W. Williams, comment	"Fireside Time"
8:15	questions; answers	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Dick Powell: music	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	"Twilight Trailers"
8:30	"Strange As It	Heidt's Orchestra	"The Aldrich Family"	Sports Writers' Quiz	Sport program
8:45	Seems"; war news		starring Ezra Stone	Sports Writers' Quiz	American Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	**"Tokyo Calling"**	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Nigel Bruce; John Garfield; Johnny Trouter's Orchestra**	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Alum"
9:15	teur hour	Sports Comment		**Harold L. Ickes.**	
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	"Singin' and Swingin'"		Morton Gould's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	teur hour	with Betty Barrett		Morton Gould's Orch.	
10:00	Glen Miller's Orch.	European news	**Rudy Vallee; Maxie Rosenbloom; orchestra**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	National Education	"Aloha Land"; music		News Service	Victor Vincent's Orch.
10:15	Ass'n Program	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Nation's Birthday: orch.,	Romance in Rhythm	Lang Swing Orchestra.
10:45	Dance Time	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	dir. Rudolph Ringwall.	Romance in Rhythm	Mario Chandler's Orch.
11:00	News; Sports; Music	News; weather	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News; Weather	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30	Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	**Congressman T. V. Smith**	dramatization
11:45	Club	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Del Caurtney's Orch.	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	News Service	Jean Harper, songs
11:15	"Life Begins": sk.	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life": sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Waltzes of the World"
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interview	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"The Guiding Light"	"The Johnson Family"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review.	"Woman in White"	News Service	John Kiley, organist
12:15	"Girl Marries"	National Guard program	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Daily Inspirations"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian Melodies	Sports; weather; tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian Melodies	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Mastersingers	"Musical Roundup"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Homes on the Land"	Gleb Yellin's Orchestra
1:45	"Road of Life"	News reports	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	"Organ Tones"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	Betty Crocker	News Service	"Front Page Drama"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News: Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	**NBC Concert Or.; Conrad Thibault, baritone**	"Valiant Lady"; drama.	"It Happened in 1915"	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"		"Light of the World"	Interviews	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	**Boston Bees - Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game**	Western Serenade
3:15	Simple Melodies	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	**Boston Bees - Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game**	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"Merry Minstrels"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch		Vocalist; organ
4:00	"Exploring Space"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	**Boston Bees - Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	**Boston Bees - Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game**	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Vox Humana"	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	CBS Concert Orch.	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Concert
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	News reports	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	Al Pearce and His	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Musical Strings"
7:45	Gang	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Richard Cowdry, songs
8:00	**Prof. Syd. Simpson**	"Strictly Business"; com-	**Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus**	"Wings for America;"	Jim and His Texas
8:15	**Concert Under Stars**	edy sketch		with Elissa Landi	Ramblers
8:30	"Choose Up Sides";	"Death Valley Days";		**Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"**	Sport program
8:45	sports quiz; news.	dramatic sketch			Tenor and piano
9:00	Johnny Green's Or-	"Show Boat"; variety	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	chestra; News	program	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Herb Wood's Orchestra	
9:30	"Grand Central	Harry Kogen's Orch.;	"What's My Name"; quiz	'Command Performance'	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	Station"; drama	Ruth Lyons, soprano	program	Dramatization	
10:00	Public Affairs	John Barry, news	**Don Ameche Variety program**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	Public Affairs	"Tropical Moods"	"Quiz Kids"; questions;	News Service	Al Golden's Orchestra
10:30	News Service	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	interview	**Grant Park Concert**	Frankie Stan's Orch.
10:45	Boston Light Boys	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.		**Grant Park Concert**	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:00	News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News; Weather	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Vic Berton's Orchestra
11:30	Midnight Swing	"The Music You Want"	Los Angeles Salutes	Leo Reishman's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Club	"The Music You Want"	Antarctic Expedition	Leo Reishman's Orch.	News Service

N. H. Firm to Pay Men on National Guard Duty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 3—In what is apparently a move to encourage other employers to take like action, Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, Adjutant of the New Hampshire National Gaurd, announces that the Nashua Manufacturing Company has informed him that it will pay its National Guard employees the difference between their Guard pay and mill wages while the men are in training camps this summer.

The Adjutant General has released a letter from Walter Whipple, Vice-President of the Company, in which the mill executive declares that "we are very glad to say we encourage our men to belong to the National Guard, and that our custom has always been to make up the difference in pay between what the National Guardsmen get from the State and their regular pay at the mill."

The Adjutant General has contacted the many employers of Guardsmen seeking their co-operation. The three weeks of field training is scheduled for August, and it is felt that many who are interested in Guard membership are reluctant to join because of a loss of money for them while at camp.

The Week in New Hampshire

Flag Saluting

In line with the requirements of New Hampshire education laws, some of the local school boards are asking the State Board to require compulsory flag saluting. Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney has ruled that action by the various local school boards is not binding until it has been approved by the State Board. The resolution adopted at Nashua declares that "every pupil and all school employees, regardless of religious persuasion, and attending the Nashua public schools, shall salute the United States flag whenever salute is called for by or under, direction of a teacher of the school. Failure to comply with above regulation shall immediately exclude any pupil from attendance in the school until admitted by the School Board and exclude any employee from any further employment until reinstated by said board."

The recent United States Supreme Court ruling upholding flag saluting requirements and the fact that several pupils in New Hampshire have refused to salute the flag has brought about the action.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Thursday and Friday, July 4 and 5

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, July 4

1:30 p. m.—WORL. Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, July 7

10:45 a. m.—WORL (920kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachuset

Nautical Schools Are Transferred

Transfer of Naval maintenance and supervision of the Massachusetts Nautical School, to the United States Maritime Commission, which was vigorously opposed by Boston interests when steps were taken to arrange such a change by national legislation covering all state nautical schools, has just been accomplished under Government Reorganization Plan IV, Boston shipping men learned today.

The transfer of authority from the Navy to the Maritime Commission affects four state nautical schools, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and California. All but that in Pennsylvania are subject to the State Departments of Education, and that in Pennsylvania to the State Navigation Commission for the River Delaware.

Opposition to the change, when first proposed, was voiced by members of the alumni now holding positions in the shipping business, on the basis that Navy supervision has always been satisfactory, and that under any other department, the use of Navy yard facilities would be denied.

Use of Pier

The change to Maritime Commission supervision, however, will not affect the use of a pier at the Navy Yard where the schoolship Nantucket remains tied up from the end of the annual cruise in September to the following May, when another cruise is started, it was stated today. Use of class rooms, work rooms, and drill quarters in navy yard buildings will also be continued under the new plan, according to Clarence E. Perkins, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the school.

Possibility that the change may make possible the procuring of a new schoolship was intimated by Mr. Perkins. The bill submitted to Congress calling for appropriations for new schoolships was frowned on as possibly interfering with naval appropriations, but under the Maritime Commission, it is expected that some arrangement can be made to procure a vessel for the school.

A three-year course instead of the present two-year term is a future possibility under the change, Mr. Perkins said, as the three-year plan is already in effect in some of the schools, and the Maritime Commission will probably want a uniform length for all the courses. "In Massachusetts, the experience of more than 45 years shows that we can turn out a capable, efficient cadet with a two-year course," said Mr. Perkins.

The Nantucket, a converted gunboat, was built in 1876, and is due to reach Guantanamo Naval Base, Cuba, today, on the 1940 annual cruise with 116 cadets who are fitting themselves for officerships in the American merchant marine.

New Plans

Under the new plan, the responsibility for furnishing government vessels, and equipment for schoolships, and for matching State contributions up to $25,000 for each school, lies with the Maritime Commission. The Navy will continue to lend ordnance, and other equipment, used in naval science courses which prepare graduates for enrollment in the merchant marine naval reserve. As in the past, retired Naval officers will be appointed as superintendents of the schools.

At present the New York and California schools admit out-of-state residents at a higher fee than State residents. The Pennsylvania and Massachusetts schools have restricted enrollment to residents of those States, the Maritime Commission announces.

In Massachusetts, there are more than enough applicants to fill the school to capacity, and a long waiting list prompts the ruling against admitting out-of-state residents to the school.

The Maritime Commission favors provision by which eligible young men from any State may be admitted to the schools. The Commission plans to integrate the four schools with its own program of training cadets on merchant marine vessels to become officers. Already, all graduates of State nautical schools are eligible to become cadet officers under the Commission program, thus obtaining employment and experience even though there are no licensed officer vacancies immediately available.

The program of the Commission is to be developed through cooperation with the governing bodies and superintendents of the schools. In Massachusetts the governing body is the Board of Commissioners, Massachusetts Nautical School, and the superintendent is Capt. C. A. Abele, U. S. N., retired. The Massachusetts school was established in 1893, the New York school in 1875, Pennsylvania in 1919 and California in 1929.

Hail the Milk Bottle Sleuth; He Can Spot All the Stray Ones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 3—Albert L. Sweeney helps steer straying milk bottles back to their proper owners.

Mr. Sweeney has built up a business for himself and several employees out of a Massachusetts law that prohibits one milk dealer from using bottles registered by another dealer. With some persons having milk delivered by two or more concerns to split up the business, or buying milk in several places, the bottles are bound to become directed to the wrong places from the back doorstep.

At the milk bottle plant, the "strays," as the trade calls them, are set aside and Mr. Sweeney or one of his aides picks them up and returns them to their owners.

Mr. Sweeney's territory stretches from Pittsfield to Windsor Locks, Conn., and to Worcester in the east. He often finds bottles from dealers as far away as New York, Boston, and Providence, R. I., and when there are enough to make it worthwhile, he ships them there.

Part of Mr. Sweeney's duties are to watch for law violations, and when dealers use the other fellow's bottles, to warn them.

Connecticut G. O. P. Happy With Willkie

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 3—Connecticut Republicans are looking at the national political campaign from a front seat on the Willkie bandwagon. They got their places early. Now they are enjoying the view.

It's history now that the Connecticut delegation cast its entire 16 votes for Willkie on the first ballot at Philadelphia, the first State in the Union to give this "dark horse" candidate its entire support. The prospect that opens to Connecticut Republicans in the event of a Willkie victory in November is a giddy one.

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, dropping his own plans, never too serious, for a place on the national ticket, seconded the Willkie nomination at Philadelphia and earned prominence at once. Samuel F Pryor Jr., Connecticut's National Committeeman, and an early Willkie backer, will figure largely in the fall campaign. State Chairman Benjamin E. Harwood, United States Senator John A. Danaher, and others from the Nutmeg State are basking in the sunlight now.

That an untried candidate, not of the professional politician stamp, should take over control of a nominating convention from the Old Guard seems quite in order for these Connecticut Republicans. Governor Baldwin did the same thing in the State convention that nominated him Chief Executive in 1938. The group that guides Republican politics in Connecticut today is the same kind of vigorous, young group that was behind Willkie at Philadelphia.

The Willkie success has been a tremendous spur to Republican activity at home. When the State convention meets, probably to nominate Governor Baldwin for a second term, it will be full of enthusiasm for victory. As for the national candidate, the Connecticut group came back from Philadelphia with ample assurance of his thanks for their support.

Canadian Lobster Fishermen To Receive Government Aid

Foreign Trade Flashes

Lobster fishermen and canners of Canada are to be financially assisted by the Government of Canada, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

War conditions and import restrictions imposed by the United Kingdom and France have cut off the European market which, normally, has taken 85 per cent of the canned lobster produced in the Dominion. The Government plans to buy up to 55,000 cases from lobster packers, to be sold wherever a market can be found. In this connection the Government is planning an extensive advertising campaign, said Mr. Smith.

Canada's lobster catch is estimated at $4,000,000 annually, of which canned lobster represents about half. The 1939 output of canned lobster was 86,000 cases, which compares with an average annual production for the last five years of 97,000 cases. It is estimated that this year's production of canned lobster in Canada will amount to about 70,000 cases.

Italian Sugar Beets

Italian area cultivated with sugar beets this year is 173,584 hectares (one hectare equals 2.47 acres), which is a gain of 24,335 hectares over the 1939 area. It is believed that the yield from this increased area will eliminate the necessity of importing sugar.

Coal for Chile

Chile is importing coal from the United States. Declining production of coal in Chile, together with increasing demands from industry, is forcing the republic to turn for the first time to foreign sources of supply. Orders were placed in England last summer, but the outbreak of war prevented deliveries. About 130,000 tons have been contracted for in the American market.

Cuban Grapefruit

Grapefruit growers in the Isle of Pines—center of Cuba's grapefruit industry—are looking to the United States to absorb their entire crop this year instead of the 50 to 75 per cent normally shipped to the American market. It is expected that the early export crop will amount to between 130,000 and 150,000 standard crates, which compares with 76,151 crates exported in 1939. With the loss of the United Kingdom market, Cuban grapefruit exporters would have to send almost three times the number of crates to the United States as were shipped in 1939 to dispose of this year's exportable crop.

R. I. Plans Recreation Sites

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 3—The State of Rhode Island moved today toward providing more recreation sites near the larger cities, for the low-income groups who are unable to jump into their automobiles and ride to beaches and other centers which are scores of miles away.

Evidence of the popularity of the wide-open spaces for occupants of crowded tenement districts here is given by the capacity attendance on week ends at Goddard Park on Narragansett Bay and the Lincoln Woods Reservation, both about a dozen miles from Providence.

Recommendations that the State act were made in the annual report of Ernest K. Thomas, Administrator of the State Division of Forests and Parks.

Pointing out that in the metropolitan district of Providence there is a heavy concentration of low-income groups, which need park and recreational facilities, Mr. Thomas said the availability of Lincoln Woods and Goddard Park to them has resulted "in considerable wear to these properties, especially in the Lincoln Woods area."

Definite proof that the Rhode Island public is availing itself more and more of the recreational facilities offered by the State was contained in the report which showed that last year 7,910 permits were issued for the use of fireplaces. On many occasions during the year every fireplace was reserved, and this has been so, he said, this year despite the coolness of the weather. Many picnic parties were reported to be using the parks without permits.

The report showed camping outdoors also is becoming popular. In 1939, there were 796 permits issued for the use of camp sites or cabins. At the Lewis City area in West Greenwich, the Rhode Island Camps, Inc., cared for 600 children for a period of eight weeks. In addition, baseball permits were issued for 1,070 games; 1,171 reservations were made for football games, and 71 permits were given for cricket.

At least a dozen reservations are controlled by the State in the vicinity of Providence and it is these that the State plans to enlarge and develop. However, it was explained that there will be no lack of attention for the rural reservations where plans are being made to increase the number of fireplaces and other recreational facilities.

Arts Barriers Under Attack At Middlebury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., July 3—Speaking here recently at the 21st opening exercises of Middlebury College's Bread Loaf School of English, Dean Harry G. Owen called for the breaking down of the barrier between literature and the other arts.

"We have rejected the notion that students of literature cannot profit by an understanding of the other arts," Dean Owen told the members of the class. "We have accordingly established courses in which the relationship between literature and music and literature and painting have been explored.

"If we would develop, even preserve, our powers of discrimination, we must constantly extend the range of sensibilities. There is an advantage in listening to Benny Goodman—his performance makes quite clear the supremacy of Toscanini.

"Discrimination, moral or aesthetic, is not developed in a vacuum. That is why we here at Bread Loaf reject the intellectual isolationism which purism encourages," Dean Owen concluded.

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SOLVENIZED HY-POWER and AERO GASOLINES • SOLVENOIL

Boston Fans to Judge New York Club Here—Yachting Activity Opens Tomorrow

Fenway Park Will Be Taxed For Yankee Double-Header

BULLETIN

Mickey Harris, left handed pitcher, and Bill Butland, right handed hurler, were released on option today by the Boston Red Sox to Scranton of the Eastern League, while at the same time the Sox obtained by purchase from Scranton Alex Mustaikis, right hander, who has won nine games and lost four so far this year. He is 29 years old, stands six feet three inches and weighs 190 pounds.

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The once-invincible New York Yankees are no better than fourth in this latest American League adventure, and our local Red Sox heroes seem unable to get back on top of the standing, yet reserved seats for tomorrow's Fenway Park holiday double-header between these two eastern rivals are no more apparent than pennants in the history of the St Louis Browns.

All boxes were sold about a month ago and the last and poorest grandstand reserves went the latter part of last week. The Fenway gates will probably be locked by the time the first game is under way at 1:30 o'clock, if the weather is right. For the fans who favor the long hit, this should be a thrilling afternoon.

Mystery Club

With the half-way point in the season here tomorrow, the Yankees remain the mystery club of baseball. Manager Joe McCarthy is operating with the same band of players who last Fall annexed a fourth straight flag and World Series, but only a few days ago he was trailing the Browns. Joe Di Maggio, Bill Dickey, Charley Keller, Red Ruffing, Joe Gordon, Red Rolfe and the rest of the record-breaking champs are in there hustling for the Big City outfit, without the steamrolling success of past years.

Those who inhabit American League dugouts hear conflicting reports and opinions in regard to the present world titleholders Many players still insist that the McCarthymen will win the pennant for the fifth time running, by a spurt in the second half of the campaign. Others, however, including Connie Mack, figure that either Cleveland or Detroit will carry the American banner in the next October classic and that the Yanks have waited too long for their winning drive. It is pointed out that McCarthy would need better than a .700 pace the rest of the way to triumph. It is not a simple trick.

Wholesale Slump

It is the contention of some critics that the Yanks will begin to roll when they begin to hit with the power of other years. How, they reason, can Di Maggio, Dickey, Rolfe, Gordon and the rest of the crowd continue in a wholesale slump? The answer to this query, however, seems to be that it is not impossible for even the greater players to go through an entire campaign in an offensive decline. As amazing as it may at first seem, such a situation can exist.

New York fans were recently encouraged by the announcement that seven Yankees are included on the American League's All-Star squad. They are Dickey, Di Maggio, Gordon, Rolfe, Keller, Ruffing and Monte Pearson. Not one of these men sports as fat a record as a year ago, but the committee of managers ignored the league standing and unofficial averages when they forwarded their nominations to All-Star Manager Joe Cronin. No other club was honored with seven selections. The Indians, current favorites to capture the flag, had six named to the squad. So, perhaps, the Yankee All-Stars are saving their big push until after the intermission.

While the Tigers were taking over first place in the race yesterday, the Red Sox were splitting a double-header with the Athletics. The locals lost the opener, with Dennie Galehouse the starting pitcher, because they could not produce hits in the pinches. Mickey Harris was hit hard at the beginning of the second contest, but eight runs by his mates in the first two innings swayed the decision his way. It was the left-hander's fourth victory, as against two defeats.

Galehouse struck out 10 men, getting the side in that order in the third and again in the fourth. But three doubles and a single in the fifth produced the winning margin. Home runs by Foxx and Cronin were telling blows in the second.

The Yankees are here for only one day. The Sox spend the week end in Washington, playing a four-game series with the Senators. The Bees come home on Friday.

Boston Box Scores

Red Sox

PHILA'DELPHIA	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Brancato ss	5	0	0	0	2	3	0
Moses rf	5	1	1	2	3	0	0
McCoy 2b	4	1	2	3	0	2	0
Simmons lf	4	1	1	2	1	0	0
Siebert 1b	4	1	2	3	9	0	1
Hayes c	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
D Miles cf	4	0	2	4	2	0	0
Rubeling 3b	2	0	1	1	0	2	0
Heusser p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dean p	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	34	4	9	15	27	9	1
BOSTON							
Finney, rf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Cramer, cf	5	0	1	1	1	0	0
Williams, lf	3	0	1	2	1	0	0
Foxx, 1b	4	0	0	0	8	2	0
Tabor, 3b	4	1	1	2	0	3	0
Doerr, 2b	3	1	0	0	0	2	0
Cronin, ss	4	1	1	1	1	2	0
Desautels, c	2	0	1	1	10	0	0
*Spence	1	0	1	3	0	0	0
Peacock, c	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
‡Carey	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galehouse, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
†DiMaggio	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dickman, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
§Glenn	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	34	3	7	11	27	8	0

*Batted for Desautels in seventh. †Batted for Galehouse in seventh. ‡Batted for Peacock in ninth. §Batted for Dickman in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Phila	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3

Runs batted in, Rubeling, McCoy, Simmons, Siebert, Cronin, Spence 2. Two base hits, McCoy, Moses, Simmons, Siebert, Tabor, Williams. Three base hits, D. Miles, Spence. Hits, off Heusser, 5 in 6 innings (none out in 7th); off Dean, 2 in 3 innings* off Galehouse, 9 in 7 innings; off Dickman, none in 2 innings. Left on bases, Philadelphia 7, Boston 8. Sacrifices, Galehouse, Dean. Base on balls, by Galehouse 2, by Heusser 2, by Dickman, by Dean. Struck out, by Galehouse 10, by Heusser 2, by Dickman 2. Double plays, Foxx and Cronin; McCoy, Brancato and Siebert. Wild pitches, Heusser, Dean. Winning pitcher, Heusser. Losing pitcher, Galehouse. Time, 2h. 10m. Umpires, Moriarty, Hubbard and Rommel.

Second Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Finney rf	6	0	2	4	2	1	0
Cramer cf	5	2	2	2	2	0	0
Williams lf	4	3	2	3	0	0	0
Foxx 1b	5	1	2	3	11	2	0
Tabor 3b	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
Doerr 2b	4	2	1	2	4	6	0
Cronin ss	4	2	2	5	2	3	0
Carey ss	1	0	1	1	1	2	0
Glenn p	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harris p	2	3	2	2	1	2	0
Hash p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	15	14	24	27	17	1
PHILADELPHIA							
Brancato ss	4	1	2	4	2	0	0
Moses rf	5	0	1	1	3	0	0
McCoy 2b	2	1	0	0	1	1	1
Lillard 2b	2	1	1	2	1	0	0
Simmons lf	1	1	1	4	0	0	0
†Chapman cf	4	1	2	2	5	0	0
Siebert 1b	3	0	1	2	4	0	0
Gantenbein 1b	2	1	1	4	2	1	0
Brucker c	4	0	1	2	6	0	0
D. Miles cf lf	4	1	2	2	1	0	1
Rubeling 2b	3	1	1	1	1	1	0
Caster p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. Miles p	3	1	3	4	0	1	0
Totals	39	9	16	28	24	4	2

*Batted for Simmons in third.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	5	3	0	2	1	3	0	1	—	—15
Phil'phia	2	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	0—	9

Runs batted in, Simmons 2, Doerr 3, Cronin 2, Foxx 4, Williams 2, C. Miles, Moses 2, Glenn, Finney 2, Chapman, Gantenbein 2 Hash. Two-base hits, Doerr, Brucker, Siebert, Williams, Brancanto 2, C. Miles, Lillard. Three-base hit, Finney. Home runs, Simmons, Cronin, Foxx, Gantenbein. Hits, off Caster, 10 in 4 innings; off C. Miles, 4 in 4 inntngs; off Harris, 11 in 8 1-3 innings; off Hash, 5 in 2 2-3 innings. Left on base, Philadelphia 11, Boston 7. Stolen bases, Tabor, Cronin. Sacrifice, Glenn. Base on balls, by Harris 5, by Caster 2, by C. Miles 4, by Hash 2. Struck out, by Caster 3, by Harris 3, by C. Miles 3. Double plays, Cronin, Doerr and Foxx; Doerr, Foxx and Cronin; Carey, Doerr and Foxx; Doerr, Carey and Foxx. Passed ball Brucker Wild pitches, Caster 2, Harris. Hit by pitched ball, by Harris, D. Miles. Winning pitcher, Harris. Losing pitcher, Caster. Time, 2h. 11m. Umpires, Hubbard, Rommel and Moriarty. Attendance, 9,300.

Bees

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hassett 1b	5	0	0	0	7	1	0
Sisti 3b	5	2	2	3	1	2	0
E. Moore rf	4	1	2	5	1	0	0
Ross lf	4	1	1	4	3	0	0
West cf	4	0	2	2	4	0	0
Cooney cf	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Rowell 2b	3	0	1	1	0	2	0
‡Glossop	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wietelmann 2b	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Miller ss	3	0	1	1	4	3	0
Masi c	3	0	2	2	4	0	0
Errickson p	4	1	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	36	5	11	18	27	11	0
NEW YORK							
Whitehead 3b	5	0	2	2	2	3	1
Rucker cf	5	0	1	1	1	0	0
J Moore lf	5	0	1	2	0	0	0
Young 1b	5	0	1	1	11	1	1
Danning c	4	0	1	1	5	1	1
Ott rf	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
Cuccinello 2b	4	1	2	4	2	4	0
Witek ss	2	0	1	1	5	3	0
Schumacher	2	1	0	0	1	3	0
†McCarthy	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Joiner p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
§Seeds	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Brown p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	3	11	14	27	16	3

‡Batted for Rowell in seventh. †Batted for Schumacher in sixth. §Batted for Joiner in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0—	—5
New York	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0—	—3

Runs batted in, Sisti, J. Moore, E. Moore 2, Ross, Witek, McCarthy, West. Two-base hits, Cuccinello 2, Sisti. J. Moore. Home runs, E. Moore, Ross. Hits, off Schumacher, 7 in 6 innings; off Joiner, 3 in 2 innings; off Brown, 1 in 1 inning. Left on bases, New York 10, Boston 8. Stolen bases, Rowell, Miller. Sacrifice hit, E. Moore. Base on balls, by Errickson 3, by Schumacher 3, by Joiner. Struck out, by Errickson 4, by Schumacher 3, by Joiner, by Brown. Double plays, Rowell, Miller and Hassett; Witek and Young; Cuccinello and Young. Losing pitcher, Schumacher. Time, 2h. 20m. Umpire-in-chief, Ballanfant. Umpires on bases, Campbell, Klem. Attendance, 2,473.

Eastern Region Attracts Large Riflery Field

CAMP RITCHIE, Md., July 3 (AP)—More than 700 rifle and pistol marksmen in the Eastern Region of the National Rifle Association—including up-state New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia and West Virginia—started a five-day battle today in the Eastern Regional Rifle and Pistol tournament.

F. C. Hoppe, of Philadelphia, Eastern small bore rifle champion last year, will attempt to make it two in a row over a field expected to give stiff competition. A number of newcomers practicing for National Guard rifle team places have entered.

Other marksmen competing will include Bill Woodring, National small bore titleholder for three years; Jim Lacy, Northeastern Regional winner, and his brother, Jack; Dave Carlson, Dave Mathewson and Elsie Helwig, all of New Haven, Conn.

Walter Walsh, diminutive sharpshooter of J. Edgar Hoover's G-Man squad, last year's regional pistol champion and national all-around rifle and pistol champion, may not be able to defend his title. He underwent an appendectomy ten days ago.

Police teams of five men are coming from Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania High Patrol, West Virginia and Maryland State Police and a long list of sharpshooting civilians, including Dr. D. N. Lanier of Fredericksburg, Va.

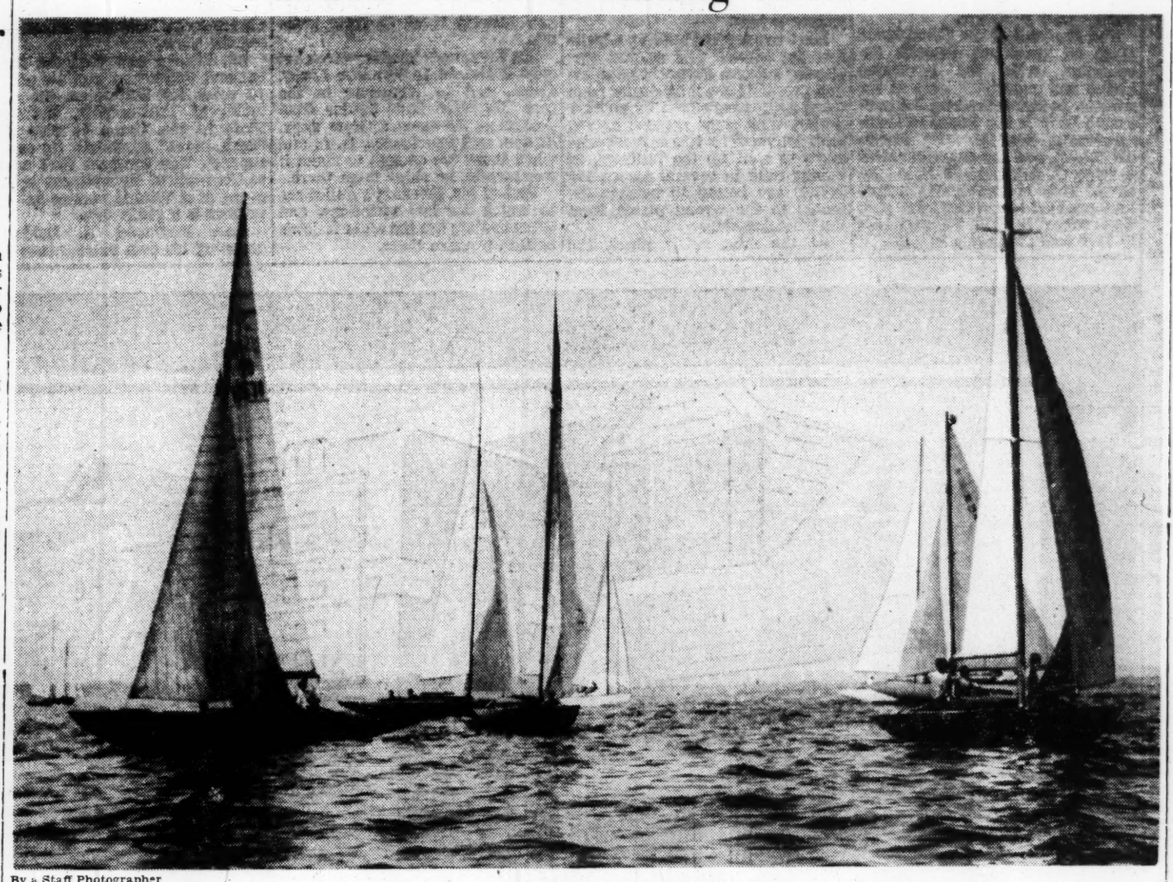
Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Danning, Giants	58	224	37	81	.362
Radcliff, Browns	66	256	39	92	.359
Finney, Red Sox	60	269	44	95	.353
Appling, White Sox	69	229	33	78	.341
Walker, Dodges	53	203	32	69	.340
Gustine, Pirates	50	192	23	64	.333

BASEBALL
Fenway Park, Tomorrow, Doubleheader
First Game 1:30
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Fenway Park

Familiar Scene in Racing Circles



By a Staff Photographer

Thirty Square Meters (foreground), M-B Class boats (background) jockey around before the start of a recent race off Marblehead in similar fashion as yachts will perform tomorrow at the 'Head, South Boston Yacht Club and other ports along the Massachusetts Bay coastline in Fourth of July regattas.

From Tee to Green

With the coming of the Fourth of July, golfers hereabouts are given a chance to draw their breaths. The tension of the N. E. P. G. A. championship, State open, and State mixed pairs just past, they next face the fairways in the State amateur at Salem next week.

* * *

For those who wish to keep themselves in trim, however, there are three tournaments scheduled to take place between now and Sunday—the Robert Todd Memorial Cup tourney at Ekwanok, the M. G. A.-sponsored annual Marshfield open, and the M. G. A. affair at Pine Brook Valley. The Ekwanok tournament grew out of the Silver Anniversary tourney held there in honor of Francis Ouimet, who won the national amateur of 1914 over the Ekwanok course. Pine Brook Valley's affair is a medal play event which opened today and concludes tomorrow, while Marshfield's, also medal play, opens Friday and continues through Sunday.

* * *

Of the three tournaments, Marshfield's will be the biggest. Last year the field was under 300 for the first time, due to rain. Ed Martin of Sandy Burr, now of Trapelo, won low gross with a 33 on the last nine for a par-equalling 70. Again this year there will be a special prize of a $50 merchandise credit order to any entrant scoring 68 gross or better in the first round.

* * *

Ted Adams, the 19-year-old excaddie, will be the defending champion as the State amateur tournament gets under way next Tuesday at Salem. Teddy, the Smiler won last year in the 36-hole final from Ray Marad of George Wright 6 and 5. Qualifying rounds will be played Tuesday and Wednesday with the low 32 qualifying for match play. The final will be played Saturday.

* * *

Next tournament on the program for the professionals is the Rangeley Lakes Region open, to be played on three courses in Rangeley, Maine, for a purse of $800 next Sunday and Monday. There will be 54 holes of medal play, with the first 18 on the Rangeley Lakes Hotel course, Sunday, the second 18 at Rangeley Lakes Country Club Monday morning, and the final 18 at Mongo Springs Hotel course Monday afternoon. Prizes will be awarded to amateurs having low gross and low net.

* * *

Trapelo's Bill Duffy played his first full 18 holes in two years over his home course the other day and came home in 73 blows. The likeable professional spends practically all of his time teaching now.

* * *

Next Monday the public links golfers have their chance to shine, for they will be seeking to win a qualifying spot for the national public links tournament to be held July 22-27 over the Rackham Golf Course in Detroit. The qualifying round will be at 36 holes over the Green Hill course in Worcester.

* * *

The match being awaited with most interest is the one to be held at The Country Club in Brookline one week from Sunday, when Bobby Jones teams with Fred Wright against Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford. The match, one of a series Jones will play for the benefit of the Red Cross, will attract many for sentimental reasons alone. All have held many championships—Jones the four major titles in one year, Ouimet the national amateur and open, Guilford the national amateur, and Wright the State amateur seven times—and the spectators will be anxious to see them in action again.

* * *

Jones, incidentally, is a frequent visitor to the Longmeadow Country Club course, site of the recent N. E. P. G. A. championship. His business connections bring him to Massachusetts often, and he particularly likes the testing Springfield course. The course puts a premium on long and accurate tee shots, for nine of the 12 par-four holes call for strong second shots. Those nine holes measure the following distances—449, 448, 446, 449, 405, 405, 448, 403, and 444.

G. C.

Lake Placid Golf

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 3 (AP)—Virginia Guilfoil, Syracuse, and Marjorie Harrison of nearby Ausable Forks yesterday reached the final round of the Lake Placid Club's third annual women's golf tourney.

Miss Guilfoil, former North-South champion, defeated Mrs. Harry Dubois, Passaic, N. J., in the opening round yesterday morning, 7 and 5, and then whipped Mrs. Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., in the semifinals yesterday afternoon, 10 and 8.

Miss Harrison scored easy victories over Mrs. D. G. Ackerman, Passaic, 8 and 7 in the first round and Mrs. Dwight Marvin, Troy, 7 and 6, in an afternoon match.

In other first round matches, Mrs. Marvin defeated Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, Stamford, 10 and 8 and Mrs. Andrus scored over Mrs. H. L. Brown, San Antonio, Texas, 5 and 4.

Pirates Pleased With Rookie Second Baseman This Season

CHICAGO, July 3 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates may not be headed anywhere, but they've got a kid second baseman who is going places fast.

He is Frank Gustine, and his manager, Frank Frisch, quite a ball player himself in his day, will tell you the 20-year-old infielder is "as fine a rookie as I ever saw."

The young Chicago boy finished among the also-rans during the spring training ballyhoo derby, losing out by a wide margin to such heralded freshmen as Brooklyn's Peewee Reese, Cleveland's Lou Boudreau and Ray Mack, Dom Di Maggio of the Red Sox and Bob Kennedy of the Chicago White Sox.

But the season is almost half over now and it's hard to see how Gustine can miss serious consideration as the "rookie of the year" unless he slumps sharply.

"He's a great kid," says Frisch. "He does everything well—runs, throws, fields and bats. And with all his ability he's a swell boy."

Young Gustine, in his fourth year of pro ball, now is batting a neat .333, good for third ranking in the National League, and is a strong fielder at second base. He never played second before this spring.

Harold (Pie) Traynor, former Pirate skipper, signed him and sent him to the minors in 1937. He spent three years in the Kitty, and Western Leagues. Late last season the Bucs pulled him in when Bill Brubaker and Lee Handley were injured, leaving the club without a third baseman. He played 22 games at third, but was not overly impressive.

This spring Frisch put him on second, and he has been there ever since and seems destined to stay. Modest and good-looking, Gustine is a level swinger, driving out line drives. This season he has collected 13 doubles and six triples in his 64 hits. He has been in the leadoff spot most of the season.

Pittsburgh Signers

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Pittsburgh Steelers, National Professional Football League club, have announced the signing of Louis Tolliver, blocking back from Arkansas Tech, and Jerry Donnell, fullback from the University of Oregon.

Tolliver is a newcomer to pro ranks but Donnell has played with the Los Angeles Bulldogs.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Blaine Rideout defeated Chuck Fenske, Lou Zamperini and Glenn Cunningham to win National A. A. U. 1,500-meter title as upsets marked championship meet.

If They Ever Start to Click—!

By a Staff Photographer

Joe Di Maggio, Bill Dickey, and Charlie Keller, (left to right) provided the power of the Yankees last season. The fact that they are not hitting so well this year is the cause of the World Champions being in fourth place this late in the American League standing. They will be here to take part in the double-header against the Red Sox tomorrow at Fenway Park.

Large Holiday Fleets Expected Along Coast

By Wendell A. Davis
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The off-shore boomings of guns tomorrow will not be early defense measures along the Massachusetts Bay coast-line, nor will they be special Coast Guard Fourth of July celebration.

No, the added roar that a gentle, smiling easterly might bring inshore to mix with the general confusion of Independence Day celebration is that of starting and finishing guns of the many yacht clubs from Newburyport's American Yacht Club on the North Shore, through Plymouth Yacht Club on the South Shore, and sweeping throughout Cape Cod ports both windward and leeward of the Bay.

Inhabitants around Marblehead and South Boston ports are subject to a more continuous roar than other sections, for there large fleets are expected to crease the starting lines, causing hard-pressed judges their biggest "tusseling" of numbers and times of the young season.

At South Boston, the annual Independence Day regatta, sponsored by the South Boston Yacht Club, will attract a fleet of close to 200 yachts if favored by blue skies and fair breezes.

Along the North Shore's most famous racing port, Marblehead tonnage should reach the 60 mark, which would be record-breaking for this season.

The South Boston affair will count in the regular Sunday interclub seasonal standings. Desperate last hitch finishes should be the order of the day, as the slam-bang fleet of Indians parade Winthrop Hustlers, Stars, Snipes, Winabouts, along behind in a never-ending line of white canvas and stern wake.

Whereas a year ago the appearance of Prince Olav of Norway was an added racing attraction to the famous Puritan Cup race annually held on the Fourth regatta, this year's affair advertises no royalty but the usual hard racing.

A year ago, Charles Francis Adams, long the sage of 'Head yachting, captured the coveted Puritan trophy for the third time. The regatta is a handicap race with the winner designated on a corrected time basis.

The Cleopatra's Barge Cup is awarded again this year to the schooner recording the fastest time. Henry A. Morss's schooner Grenadier was the winner last season.

While South Boston and Marblehead's barking guns roar impressively, other clubs along the North and South Shores and Cape Cod will be active. Many of the Cape clubs are officially opening their season, while even some of the North and South Shore organizations have not long inaugurated their racing season and are awaiting the Fourth's acknowledgment that this summer's racing is at hand.

Tiller Talk

Wills of Squantum Bound for Top

Each year produces a new champion around Boston Bay waters, and it's usually a youngster. Young Jimmy Wills from Squantum Yacht Club, 16 years old, is no exception to the youngster rule, nor is he any exception to the rules that govern the rise of any would-be expert yachtsman.

For anyone to scale the heights of topnotch yachting aristocracy, especially a growing youngster, is an achievement worth noting. Hours of keen tuning are necessary to attain the maximum performance in a sail boaat. It takes years of experience to gain the knowledge for this tuning process, and no short cuts can be taken.

Some grasp technicalities quicker that others. But those "some" are workers, their concentration powers, their will and determination to become the champion in their class has streamlined their efforts.

Maybe his last name had something to do with it, for young Wills rose to the top almost overnight. True, his work was started some seven years ago, when he first turned his attention to the sport of sailing. In the waters around what was once the island of Squantum in Quincy Bay, Jimmy began his yatching career with a row boat and home made sail.

His father, a yachtsman of long-standing, owned a rugged Down East French-ship sloop, as sturdy as the Rock of Gibraltar. From his father's teachings and his own concentration, young Wills developed fast. His first racing craft was a Snow Bird, which he raced with fair success. Next he stepped into the Snipe Class, where today he is undisputed king in local waters.

A year ago, Jimmy was merely a small kid hanging overboard, his red-hair tossing in the breezes. This year he is the Snipe king at Squantum Yacht Club, with over 10 victories to his credit. In interclub racing, Wills has missed the last three races.

Last August when young Bobby LeBlanc represented the Squantum Yacht Club in the National Junior Yacht Racing championships after winning the South Shore title, it was expected that his fine record at the nationals would again place him at the tiller of the Squantum fortunes in this year's South Shore championship.

But, although young LeBlanc is again eligible, Wills is the Rocking Chair Fleet's choice. Chick Graf, veteran Indian Class skipper and chairman of the juniors, would not comment, and stated last night that a decision would not be made until after a series between the two skippers and their crews.

And so, another youngster is making his bid for championship rating in Boston Harbor. This sorrel-topped young skipper from Squantum seems likely to reach the top!

W. A. D.

Ed Serues Again Figures in Upset At Mass. Tennis

WORCESTER, Mass., July 3 (AP)—Ed Serues of Medford, the sensation of the Massachusetts open tennis tournament, figured in another upset here yesterday when he teamed with Vaughan Pipes of Boston, to turn back the third seeded duo of Ed Higginbottom and Bob Bowditch of Worcester, 6-1, 11-9. Serues and Pipes, seeded No. 8, entered the semi-finals by their victory.

In a second round match delayed since Sunday when darkness forced a halt, Pipes and Serues tripped Russ Ferguson, Ware, and Everett Hicks, Worcester, 6-3, 5-7, 6-2.

J. Burke Wilkinson of Lincoln and Jim Roberts of Boston conquered Russ Corsini and Billy Power, Worcester in the second round, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3.

No singles matches were played.

Women's Track and Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OCEAN CITY, N. J. — Stella Walsh, women's national 100 meter and 200 meter sprint champion, is going to run into some mighty tough competition when she defends her title on the Municipal Recreation field here Saturday, July 6.

Challengers for the Cleveland girl's titles will come from all sections of the country, the latest entry being Jean Betty Lane, sophomore at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.

Betty has been running since she was a member of the Cedarville, Ohio, high school track team back in 1937. She continued her track activities at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and now as a student of physical and health education at Wilberforce is running close to national and world's record times.

Last May the Ohio girl was clocked in 6:5 seconds in winning the 50 meter dash at the 12th annual senior Women's track and field meet held in Alabama. On the same day she won the 100-meter dash in 12:1 and the 200-meter dash in 26:0.

Later in May Miss Lane ran the 100 yards in 10:9s. at the Central States track and field carnival. This bettered the previous meet record of 11:1 established by Stella Walsh in 1937.

Another group of speedy females representing the St. Louis A. C. of St. Louis, Mo., signified their intentions of providing more opposition for Stella Walsh when the entries of Elizabeth Kinnard, Marian Melton, Angela Mica, Virginia Moles and Edna Gustavson were received by James Taylor, director of the meet.

With competition that will be afforded by other athletes from Philadelphia, New York, Harrisburg, Boston and other Eastern cities, Stella Walsh will have to be in record breaking form to retain her titles.

A letter from the national champion and holder of numerous world's and national records states she will compete in the 100-meter and 200-meter dashes and the running broad jump.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

New York at Washington.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Chicago at Detroit.
St. Louis at Cleveland.

National League

Brooklyn at New York.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
(Only games scheduled.)

Tomorrow

National League

(All doubleheaders)
Chicago at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at New York.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

American League

(All doubleheaders)
St. Louis at Chicago.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Washington.
New York at Boston.

Olympets Win Again

The Boston Olympets continued their undefeated string when they routed the Stamford Nutmegs 24-3 in a New England Girls' Softball League game at the Garden. Helen Johnston pitched her way to her fourth-straight victory. In the preliminary league game, the Norumbega Totem Poles defeated the Franklin Cleaner Girls of Springfield 11-3.

Metropolitan Miami May Have Two Major-League Clubs Training There in 1941

Giants Will Visit Florida City If Park Satisfactory

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The New York Giants baseball club will train in Miami, Fla., next spring if a modern baseball park is constructed there.

Horace W. Stoneham, president of the Giants agreed in a letter to the Miami Chamber of Commerce, to bring his club to the Florida city next year for pre-season training if a suitable ball park is arranged.

Stoneham informed H. H. Hyman, the Miami Sports Committee Chairman, that the New Yorkers would play exhibition games there in March and April with four American League and six National League clubs. He said two-game week-end series would be arranged with the New York Yankees, the Cleveland Indians, the Detroit Tigers and the Boston Red Sox, and mid-week games with the Brooklyn Dodgers, Cincinnati Reds, St. Louis Cardinals, Washington Senators, Boston Bees and Philadelphia.

The Chamber of Commerce sports committee last week asked the county commissioners' approval for the construction of the park and to take over its operation. The commissioners announced that, although no official action had been taken, the commission was ready to accept.

Under the plan outlined by the commissioner the park would be operated as a taxpayers' project along the same lines as the Orange Bowl football stadium.

In addition to providing a place for major league teams like the Giants to train, the park will supply a field for Miami's Florida East Coast League games and a site for horse shows, high school football games and other sports and civic events.

If the field is constructed, and the Giants come to Miami, Metropolitan Miami will boast two major league clubs next spring. The Philadelphia Phillies trained this season at Flamingo Park, Miami Beach, and have already signed a contract to return in 1941.

* * *

Birmingham's lowly Barons stood at the head of the class when Southern Association sports writers and fans named an all-star club to play the league-leading Nashville Vols in the third annual contest July 8. Not only did the Barons place four men on the team, but one of the group, pitcher Henry Johnson, polled every possible vote—an honor shared with outfielder Maliho, of Atlanta.

The All-Star selection was a team of power and more power. Every man with the exception of catcher Richards of Atlanta is hitting .325 or better.

The Nashville club was leading the circuit by four and half games last Sunday. They also lead the league in team batting and they have the best defensive club, being far ahead of the others in team fielding and double plays.

The game will be played at Sulphur Dell in Nashville.

* * *

Programs for the four-day annual tournament of the Alabama Golf Association, in Mobile, July 18-21, have been mailed to member clubs over the state, Chairman Gorden Smith Jr., of the tournament committee, said last Saturday.

The winner of the tournament in Montgomery last year, Weldon Doe Jr. will defend his title.

The Alabama championship will be a Thursday-through-Sunday affair, with qualifying rounds the first day and two rounds of match play Friday and Saturday setting up the finals for Sunday morning.

Night baseball, in Asheville, will be played for the first time next Saturday night when the Asheville Tourists play the Norfolk Tars in a Piedmont League game.

Installing of lights in the Tourist park leaves only Norfolk without lights in the Piedmont League Norfolk is one of the few remaining minor league clubs without lights.

Clyde Jones

Graduated Athletes Step Into Many Different Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. — Stepping out into the world with their diplomas, University of Illinois graduating athletes are engaging in many different occupations.

Capt. Mel Brewer, football (education), will probably take graduate work in biology at University of New Hampshire and serve as a part-time assistant coach. Jim Reeder, all-America tackle (commerce), inclines toward life insurance. Wes Martin (architecture) is employed in an architect's office in Indianapolis, but may take graduate work in architectural engineering. John Thistlewood (commerce) is with International Harvester, Springfield.

Chuck Purvis (physical education) will take a coaching position soon to be announced. Ralph Bennett (physical education) will play with the Milwaukee professional football team to earn money to take a forestry course later. Ralph Hathaway (physical education) and Bill Lenich (education) will also play with Milwaukee, but look to coaching also. Al Lundberg and John Kirschke (education) are interested in coaching.

Interested in Coaching

From basketball Capt. Bill Hapac (physical education) will try out with Detroit baseball team, but is interested sooner or later in coaching. Colin Handlon (liberal arts) will enter the Illinois law school, while Joe Frank (education) will enter business.

Track captain Wilmur McCown (agriculture) who will graduate next February, will gain experience as a dairy technologist in one of the largest creameries in the country at Cleveland, Ohio. John Krivec (ceramics engineering) has a position in the enameling field in the east. Jim Wham (liberal arts) will probably enter the Illinois law school.

Jim Emmons (agriculture), wrestling captain, took considerable work in geology and has a position with the Puroil Company in the southern Illinois oil fields. Jean Lutz (agriculture) has an appointment as second lieutenant in the United States Army, and hopes to be assigned to aviation.

Joe Giallombardo (physical education), generally regarded as the nation's best college gymnast, will be on the physical education staff of New Trier High School, Winnetka. Ray Weiss (physical education) will take graduate work in Springfield (Mass.) College and assist in gymnastics. David Field (physical education) is with the Chicago Y. M. C. A.

Aeronautics

Frank E. Richart, Jr. (engineering), winner of the Illinois Big Ten medal for proficiency in scholarship and athletics, will take graduate work in aeronautical engineering, an institution undecided as yet.

Ebon Jones (commerce), tennis captain, will be employed by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company. Harry Chanowitz (engineering) will work for the state geological survey. Roger Bush (engineering) will go with the Bell Telephone Company in Chicago

From ice hockey, Capt. John White (agriculture) is with Armour and Company; Paul Slater (journalism), also student football manager, takes a position July 1 with an advertising agency in Chicago, and Maurice Thompson (electrical engineering) has a position in his field in New Jersey.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Danning, New York, .362; Walker, Brooklyn, .340.
Runs—Hack, Chicago, and Frey, Cincinnati, 49.
Runs Batted In—Danning, New York, 55; Mize, St. Louis, 51.
Hits—Herman, Chicago, 89; Danning, New York, 82.
Doubles—Hack, Chicago, 23; Werber, Cincinnati, 18.
Triples—Ross, Boston, 9; Gleeson, Chicago, and Gustine, Pittsburgh, 6.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 20; Fletcher, Pittsburgh, and Danning, New York, 11.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 11; Moore, St. Louis, and Reese, Brooklyn, 7.
Pitching—Mooty, Chicago, 5-0; Melton, New York, and Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn, 7-1.

American League

Batting—Radcliff, St. Louis, .359; Finney, Boston, .353.
Runs—McCosky, Detroit, 57; Gehringer, Detroit, 56.
Runs Batted In—Greenberg, Detroit, 65; Foxx, Boston, 63.
Hits—Finney, Boston, 93; Radcliff, St. Louis, 92.
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 27; Boudreau, Cleveland, and Williams, Boston, 22.
Triples—McCosky, Detroit, 10; Keller, New York, and Finney, Boston, 9.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 18; Trosky, Cleveland, 17.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 17; Walker, Washington, 12.
Pitching—Newsom, Detroit, 11-1; Smith, Cleveland, 9-1.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	40	21	.656	0
Cincinnati	41	23	.641	½
New York	38	23	.623	2
Chicago	35	34	.507	9
St. Louis	26	34	.433	13½
Pittsburgh	25	34	.417	14½
Boston	21	36	.368	17
Philadelphia	21	41	.339	19½

Results July 2

Chicago 10, Pittsburgh 0.
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 1.
Boston 5, New York 3.
St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 0.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Detroit	40	25	.615	0
Cleveland	42	27	.609	0
Boston	37	28	.569	3
New York	34	31	.523	6
St. Louis	33	37	.471	9½
Chicago	27	36	.429	12
Philadelphia	26	39	.400	14
Washington	27	43	.386	15½

Results July 2

New York 6, Washington 2.
St. Louis 5, Cleveland 3.
Detroit 10, Chicago 9.
Philadelphia 4, Boston 2.
Boston 15, Philadelphia 9.

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Bellis Moves Ahead of Field At Montclair

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 3 (AP)—Isadore Bellis of the University of Pennsylvania, seeded first, advanced ahead of the field yesterday into the varsity quarter-final round of the 18th annual Eastern intercollegiate men's tennis tournament as one ranking player fell by the wayside.

William Canning, University of California, seeded seventh, was put out in a first round match by Alexander Carver, North Carolina, 6—2, 6—2.

Bellis stopped Gerald Manhold, Syracuse, 8—6, 6—0 in a third round match and then blasted through Richard Seeler, St. Lawrence, 6—3, 6—4.

Second seeded George Toley, University of Southern California, reached the round of 32 by winning over George Parks, Miami, 6—3, 6—4, and Henry Batjer, 6—4, 6—2.

Other ranking players to emerge victorious were Seymour Greenberg, Northwestern, No. 3; Larry Dee, Stanford, No. 4; Joseph Fishbach, St. John's (Brooklyn,) No. 5; William Reedy, Southern California, No. 6; and Frank Mehner, Utah, No. 8.

In the freshman division, Dick McKee of Miami, No. 1, Arthur Marx, Southern California, No. 3, and Kenneth Evenson, North Carolina, No. 4, reached the quarter-finals. Second ranking Billy McGehee of Tulane won a first-round match.

Henry Canda and Ward Chamberlin, Princeton, defeated Herman Schaefer and Allen Weintraub, University of Pennsylvania, 6—1, 6—0 to reach the freshman doubles semifinals.

The summaries:

Varsity Singles, Second Round

Larry Lee, Stanford, defeated Arthur Levitt, Drew 6—0 6—2.
George Toley, Miami, defeated Henry Batjer, Texas, 6—4, 6—2.

Third Round

James Wade, Stanford, defeated Robert Boxer, U. of Penna., 6—1, 6—0.
Dee, defeated Richard Feuille, U. of Va., 6—2, 6—8, 6—4.
Bernard Jacoby, L. S. U., defeated Richard Morris, Rice, 6—4, 6—2.

Fourth Round

Isadore Bellis, U. of Penna., defeated Richard Seeler, St. Lawrence, 6—3, 6—4.

Varsity Roubles, First Round

Gordon Giles and Frank Mehner, Utah, won by default from Charles Channing and Stanley Lerner, U. of Va.
Larry Dee and James Wade, Stanford, defeated James Snyder and Hans Omentsch, St. John's Brooklyn, 6—0, 6—0.

Second Round

Kennedy Randall and William Gifford, Cornell, won by default, from Harris Everett and Walter Meserole, North Carolina.
Joseph Corn and Stewart Debow, Pace, won by default from Arlo Klinetob and Arthur Levitt, Drew.
Leon Everett and Myron McNamara, U. of So. Calif., defeated Raymond Moats and Jack Minogue, Muhlenberg, 6—3, 6—2.

Freshman Doubles, First Round

Henry Canda and Ward Chamberlin, Princeton, defeated Herman Schaefer and Allan Weintaub, U. of Penna., 6—1, 6—0.

Races Through Two Pair Shoes Before Winning

HAVERFORD, Pa., July 3 (AP)—Third-seeded Richard "Bud" Hart of Miami, Fla., wore out two pair shoes—including a borrowed pair—then raced over the clay courts of The Merion Cricket Club in bare feet yesterday as he conquered his second-round opponent in the National interscholastic tennis tournament.

Under the shoe handicap, Hart, ninth ranked junior player in the nation and third seeded in the tourney had a hard three-set match before he downed Bruce Wylie of Pittstown, Pa., 0—6, 12—10, 6—3, and moved into the third round along with a majority of the other favorites.

Two of the seeded players—Albert Everts, No. 2, of Andover Prep, Mass., and Dick Shipp, No. 5, of Lemoyne, Pa.—were removed from the title race by defaults.

Mrs. Jean Hoxie, one of the few women coaches of men's sports in the nation, saw all four of her charges from Hamtramck, Mich., fall by the wayside. They are Fred Kovaleski, Ed Roszak, Harry Witczak, and Wally Preston.

Preston was eliminated by fourth-seeded Vic Seixas, of Philadelphia, leading Middle Atlantic States junior player, in a 6—1, 6—1 match. Roszak bowed to Robert Lovelace, Corpus Christi (Tex.) High, in the first round, 6—1, 6—1.

In the first round another Pottstown entry, Charles B. Hopper, Jr., turned back John Moses, of Scarsdale, N. Y., 6—0, 6—1. Hopper defeated Perrin Reynolds, Birmingham, Ala., 6—0, 6—2 in the second round.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 2

International League

Jersey City 2-1, Syracuse 0-8.
Baltimore 3, Newark 1.
Montreal 8, Rochester 7.
Toronto 6, Buffalo 2.

American Association

Columbus 5, Louisville 3.
Indianapolis 3, Toledo 2 (10 innings).
Minneapolis 9, St. Paul 8.
Kansas City 20, Milwaukee 8.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 8, San Diego 3.
Los Angeles 5, Hollywood 1.
Seattle 7, Portland 0.
Oakland 6, San Francisco 5.

Texas League

Beaumont 7, Oklahoma City 2.
Tulsa 6, Houston 5 (6 innings, rain).
Shreveport 9-4, Fort Worth 4-6.
Dallas-San Antonio (2) rain.

Southern Association

Atlanta 5, New Orleans 4.
Birmingham 8, Chattanooga 3.
Knoxville-Little Rock (2) wet grounds.
Nashville-Memphis, rain.

Eastern League

Albany 8-0, Hartford 0-9.
Wilkes-Barre 7-2, Elmira 0-3.
Scranton 7, Williamsport 2.
Springfield 6, Binghamton 2.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Don Budge gained "triple" in Wimbledon tennis championships, taking men's doubles with Gene Mako and pairing with Alice Marble to win mixed doubles after winning singles title.

Will Swing Club as Pro Soon

Wide World

Patty Berg, who will accept the offer of a Chicago sporting goods company to become a golf professional. Her salary will be $7,500 annually.

College Sophomore Plans To Take $145 Weekly Job

CHICAGO, July 3 (AP)—Patty Berg, the freckle-faced red head from Minneapolis, will receive $7,500 annually for becoming a professional golfer.

That's $145 weekly. Quite a lot of money for a girl just 22 years old taking her first job.

The story of Patricia's turning professional isn't quite ready, but from inside sources it is learned that she has made her decision to accept the offer of a Chicago sporting goods company. It won't become official until the lights are turned on and the cameras set up. She plans to attach her signature to the dotted line within 10 days, if she hasn't done so already.

Five Well-Known Pros

Playing golf and getting paid for it is a dream of thousands of girls. However, there are only five well-known professionals in the sport at the moment. The golfing sisters ahead of her are Helen Hicks Harb; Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City veteran; Helen Dettweiller of Washington; Helen MacDonald of Chicago, and Mildred (Babe) Didrikson, Los Angeles, the former Olympic star, now the wife of George Zaharias.

Mesdames Hill and Harb and Miss Dettweiller are with the Chicago firm which will engage Miss Berg. Helen MacDonald, former wife of a Chicago pro, has successfully conducted a golf school here for several years.

The "Babe" is on her own. She can drive a golf ball with the best of the male pros and only last Sunday won the women's western open at Milwaukee.

Demand Exceeds Supply

The demand for talented girl golfers in the professional field exceeds the supply. They have become tremendously important and popular, particularly among coeds, so Miss Berg's duties will become educational, with appearances at summer camps for girls, golf coaching schools and such.

Patty, a sophomore at the University of Minnesota, enters the pro field with the good wishes of her golfing pals. She has won every title of importance since she first became a sensation at 16. She first started major tournament competition six years ago when she made a sensational bid for the women's western derby, a 72-hole medal test. Later she won it. She also won the women's Trans-Mississippi, the women's Western, a flock of Florida winter tournaments and finally the National championship in 1938. She didn't play much last year.

Patty in her adolescent days was a tomboy. Her dad, a Minneapolis grain broker, persuaded her to take up golf to overcome a desire to play tackle with a neighborhood football team. She is an accomplished baseball player.

New Coaches

NEW YORK (AP)—Jock Sutherland, coach of the Brooklyn football Dodgers, has announced that two of his former Pittsburgh pupils, Mike Getto and John Michelosen, would be assistant coaches.

Getto, assistant at the University of Kansas since 1929, will be line coach. Michelosen, Pitt's star quarterback in 1936, will tutor the backs.

Harris And Kane Chosen For Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 3—Campbell Kane of Valparaiso and Archie Harris of Ocean City, N. J., have been selected to receive the annual Balfour award in track at Indiana University, Athletic Director Z. G. Clevenger has announced.

The award, one of the highest athletic honors of the university, is given annually in track, football, basketball, baseball and wrestling. The recipients are chosen for "bringing honor and distinction to Indiana University" in one of the five sports.

Kane, a sophomore, and Harris, a junior, this year won State, Big Ten and National Collegiate A. A. individual championships.

Harris, who also plays end in football, set a new Big Ten record in the discus throw, and has been beaten only once this year in his specialty.

Kane, undefeated in the mile run, won the N. C. A. A. half-mile title in the championship meet held at Minneapolis.

The Balfour award is given by L. G. Balfour of Attleboro, Mass., a former "I"-man in baseball.

Other Balfour award winners for the year include: James Logan, football; Marvin Huffman, basketball; Chauncey McDaniel, wrestling, and Dale Gentil, baseball.

Molner Is Signed By Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Signing of Jim Molner, former backfield star and captain at Bradley Tech last year, and four veteran players has been announced by Bert Bell, President of the Philadelphia Eagles National Professional Football League team.

Molner, a six-foot, 195-pounder, was obtained by the Eagles in the National League's selective draft last fall. He won honorable mention on the Associated Press Little All-America team while in college.

The veterans signed were Joe Carter, who captained the Eagles last year, and Elmer Kolberg, ends; Chuck Newton, fullback, and Clem Woltman, tackle. Carter has been a member of the Eagles since Philadelphia entered the National League in 1933.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Detroit Tigers beat Cleveland Indians twice and moved within two games of pace-setting New York Yankees.

Tigers, Dodgers Assume Leads in Pennant Races

By the Associated Press

The Fourth of July is supposed to be a crucial date in baseball because of the legend that the teams leading their leagues on that day will wind up with the pennants later on.

But the major leagues have two new pace-makers today, and are just as likely to have a different pair tomorrow, so that the only thing the holiday this year can be expected to prove conclusively is that a lot of fans like their baseball and are willing to pay for it.

The Detroit Tigers ascended to the pinnacle of the American League yesterday for the first time this year and the Brooklyn Dodgers regained the National League top rung for the seventh time.

Races Are Close

It is entirely possible, however, for any one of three teams to have first place in either league when the fireworks are finished tomorrow. That's how close the races are.

The two St. Louis clubs took charge of yesterday's re-routings. In the afternoon the Browns tamed the Cleveland Indians 5-3 and at night the Cardinals crushed the Cincinnati Reds, 4-0.

The Browns, who a few days ago bumped the Boston Red Sox out of the American League lead, seemed to get a lot of pleasure doing the same to the Indians. All St. Louis' runs came on homers and Pitcher Vernon Kennedy himself decided the game with a two-run home run in the ninth inning, his second of the season.

Detroit, which had muffed opportunities to take over the lead on other occasions, booted this chance around for two hours and 37 minutes, but finally beat the Chicago White Sox 10-9. The Tigers were outhit 16-11 and made three errors to two.

The Cardinals' shutout of the Reds was the handiwork of Fiddler Bill McGee, who kept seven hits scattered and batted in two of his team's runs. The Cards nicked Paul Derringer for 13 hits.

The Dodgers were ready and eager to resume the lead, plastering a 4-1 shellacking on the hapless Phillies behind the three-hit hurling of Tex Carleton. Joe Medwick and Pete Coscarart hit home runs for Brooklyn.

The New York Giants, who are close enough to take control in the senior circuit if their rivals falter, lost ground as the Boston Bees banged out a 5-3 triumph, chiefly through the home runs of Chet Ross and Gene Moore. Each team got 11 hits, but the Giants made three errors.

Lee Blanks Pirates

It was a day for pitching comebacks. Bill Lee, ace of the Chicago Cubs, returned to form to shut out the Pittsburgh Pirates 10-0 on five hits. He never gave his rivals a chance and the Cubs clustered five runs in the second inning and four more in the fifth.

Lefty Gomez, who had not made a pitching appearance in the American League since April 19, went to the mound at Washington and was effective for seven innings to help the New York Yankees to a 6-2 decision over the Senators, who made five errors the same as on Monday. Joe Di Maggio accounted for four of New York's 14 hits.

The Boston Red Sox, who are within striking distance of the lead in the junior loop, divided a double-header with the Philadelphia Athletics. Ed Heusser beat them in the first game 4-3, but Jim Foxx and Joe Cronin hit homers in the nightcap and Boston triumphed 15-9, scoring eight runs in the first two innings.

Alice Marbie In An Easy Advance

EVANSTON, Ill., July 3 (AP)—Alice Marble of California, American and Wimbledon tennis champion, advanced to the third round of the North Shore tournament yesterday with the loss of only one game in four sets.

She defeated Elizabeth Bunnell, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1, and then Dorothy Wilbur, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.

Other results included: Virginia Wolfenden, Los Angeles, defeated Virginia Bradt, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0; Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Lois Hixson, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0; Patricia Canning, Los Angeles, defeated Evelyn Bouscaren, Chicago, 6—3, 6—4; Mary Hardwick, England, defeated Jean Mourak, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1; Nina Brown, England, defeated Lois von Gehr, 6—2, 6—0; Mary Arnold, Los Angeles, defeated Sarah Hinds, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0, and Miss Wolfenden defeated Peggy Nielson, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.

Alex Guerry, Chattanooga, Tenn., defeated Jack Waters, Miami, 6—2, 6—0, and Frank Murphy, Canada, 6—1, 6—1.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Fair American

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Fourteen

Pierre's face brightened again as he handed her the jewels. Even this temporary acceptance took the sting out of her refusal, gave him the pleasure of putting the earrings into her hands, of seeing her run off with them delightedly to find Aunt Debby, and deep in his heart he knew that he was glad not to be parted forever from this last token of his old life.

About noon the next day, the Fair American eased into her berth along the river wharves of Bangor among the dozen or more brigs, ships and sloops already there loading and unloading cargoes. Captain Patterson called a greeting across to the captain of the Active, of Newport, the sailors exchanged witticisms from deck to nearby deck; but Mrs. Deborah, Andy and Sally had only eyes for the woman and the two men who stood smiling and waving to them from the dock.

"Uncle Joseph!" screamed Sally. "Aunt Nannie! Uncle Eben!"

The woman shook her head and laid her finger to her lip in disapproval of so much vehemence, but her eyes were shining.

"Welcome home, you wanderers!" roared fat Uncle Eben. Just then the gangplank was hauled out and Sally skimmed over it, and leaped into Uncle Joseph's arms, laughing and crying. An indignant meow from the basket on her elbow showed that Dinah disapproved of the jolting she had got, but Sally paid no attention and was off into Aunt Nannie's arms next and then Uncle Eben's.

Exchange of News

Mrs. Deborah and Andrew followed almost as eagerly. There was an exchange of news.

"Sister Esther has a fine little boy and they've named him Joseph."

"The farm's done well."

"Brindle lost the tip of her horn, Aunt Nannie."

"Brother Joseph, we were caught by a most fearful gale."

"How is Peacock, Uncle Eben?"

Then Captain Patterson came ashore bringing Pierre with him, little Tinc at his heels.

"This is Pierre who escaped with us from the revolutionists," Sally explained, "and this is my Uncle Joseph, and Aunt Nannie, and this is Uncle Eben who makes us laugh so much."

"I hope you're coming back with us to the farm, boy," said Aunt Nannie kindly. "We can easily put a pallett for you in the unfinished chamber."

Pierre thanked her gravely, but he was on his way to join his Uncle in Boston.

"Then I'll be going ashore with you, my lad," said Uncle Eben. "You see, there's a young lady near Boston who won't marry anyone but me, she says, and as Brother Patterson has his vessel here ready, I think I must oblige her."

"Are you getting married, too?" asked Sally. First Aunt Esther and then Aunt Debby and now Uncle Eben! She felt sure Uncle Joseph and Aunt Nannie would stay single. But some day she supposed she would marry, too, marry Andrew if he wanted her, and she had no doubts about that.

"Tell dear Eliza she is much too good for a lazy old bear like you, Eben," cried Aunt Debby in one of her flashes of mischief.

Going With the Tide

Uncle Joseph drew his heavy watch and looked at it.

"I don't like to hurry a parting," he said, "but, Brother Patterson, I believe you are not unloading here and plan to go out with the tide. And if we are to reach Five Bushel Farm by daylight we must start. Jehosophat Mountain is here with an ox-cart to take the boxes and anything Debby has brought back with her."

"But the rose-tree goes home in my lap!" declared Aunt Debby. "I've nursed it for seven weeks and it's still blooming."

Leave-taking was hard, even now when it was not for long. After the cargo was disposed of Captain Patterson planned to spend a month at Five Bushel Farm, and Uncle Eben would come back with him bringing the new Aunt Eliza. But the summer was drawing to a close, the adventure was over. They would never all be voyaging again on the Fair American, at least not with Pierre.

The sailors lined up along the rail to say good-bye. There was Nantucket Bob hauling Brindle ashore. He had told the children so many stories in the lee of the long-boat. And there was Jon, fair and kindly, and black Tom, grinning and waving good-bye with a dish cloth, there was big Dan Forrest whom they had saved and who in return had saved them and the boy who played the accordion, and all the rest.

Freedom for Two

"Good-bye, good-bye. Thank you, good-bye!" called Mrs. Deborah and Andrew and Sally.

Peacock, prancing at the hollow sound of his hoofs on the wharf had been led out by Uncle Joseph. Captain Patterson and Uncle Eben helped the ladies into the carriage, Aunt Nannie and Aunt Debby with her rose sat in the back seat, while the children perched in front, beside Uncle Joseph. Pierre stood near Captain Patterson, feeling rather forlorn.

Just then the carpenter hurried up with Dick in the cage he had once made.

"You've forgotten your bird, ma'am," he said, pulling at his forelock and grinning.

"So I had," admitted Mrs. Deborah, "thank you for remembering." Her eye fell on the boy on the wharf.

"Pierre," she said, "will you take care of Dick for me? He ought to be yours, you caught him, and he's a French bird, you know."

"May I do anything I like with him?" Pierre asked eagerly, taking the cage.

"Surely," she said. Then she added, "You'll set him free?"

He looked at her, and nodded, his eyes bright.

"In Boston," he said.

"In Boston," thought Mrs. Deborah. "They'll both be free," and at the word she seemed to feel a sudden rush of air past her face and see the sun rising bright and far away.

(The End)

The Story So Far

Pierre, son of a French royalist, by a strange combination of circumstances, was working as cabin boy on the ship Fair American, bound homeward from Brest, France, to Boston. Captain Patterson, its master, his wife, Deborah, and Sally and Andrew, who had all accompanied him on the voyage, are old friends of ours. Pierre, a refugee from the French Revolution, looked forward to meeting an uncle in the new country to which conditions in his own land had driven him. As they neared America, he presented Sally with a pair of diamond earrings, all that was left him of his mother's belongings. Sally admired them, but insisted that he must keep them himself. Then, seeing his disappointment at her refusal, she asked him to lend them to her for a day.

A Drawing by Helen Sewell

Sally skimmed over the gangplank and leaped into Uncle Joseph's arms

And Now We Write Letters

Our Mail Bag

We heard a few days ago of such a fine evidence of international good will between Mail Bag correspondents that we are sure you will all enjoy knowing about it. A friend of ours came in with a cablegram received from a father in Manchester, England, telling us that his young daughter is coming to stay with one of her Mail Bag correspondents in Pennsylvania for the duration of the war. What a splendid opportunity for new friendships her visit will bring to that Pennsylvania community!

We want to share with you, too, a letter from one of our correspondents in South America who thinks "it is ever so nice to be able to have a friend in another country, and to correspond with her, even without knowing her in person." The letter is from Erika B. of Quilmes, the Argentine. Here is what she says:

"Imagine, I got seventeen letters from girls who asked me if I would accept them as pen-pals! The girls are all from the (United) States, and they write very nicely. There is even a girl from Stephens College, and it is very interesting to hear of her, what she does in school and all her hobbies.

"There are many things these girls have in school that I have never heard of, for example a school band, and an amateur Opera Company. School life seems to be so different in North America and, therefore, I like to hear all about it.

"Many of them believe South America is a romantic country, and I try to make them understand that there is nothing more romantic about it than in any other country."

From nearer home—Exeter, New Hampshire—we received a nice letter from Judith S., expressing her thanks for the Mail Bag.

"Two years ago, I sent my name in to your page hoping someone my own age would see it and write to me," she says. "They did, and I now have two friends who are very dear to me, even though I have seen neither of them. They are Marilyn S., in Yakima, Washington; and Joyce G. A., in Johannesburg, South Africa. They have given me much happiness, and I am truly indebted to your column for them."

New Friendships

Today we publish a fine group of names of girls and boys with many interesting hobbies, that should start lots of new friendships.

George W. McB. (14), of Washington, Iowa, says he will be a freshman in high school next school year and would like to correspond with boys living "in Germany, England, France, Hawaii, or any other country." "My hobbies are reading, stamp collecting, photography and bicycle riding, and also music," he adds.

"For over three years, I had corresponded with a girl who lived just outside of London," writes Barbara M. D. (19), of Providence, Rhode Island, "but I have not heard from her since the beginning of the war. I miss her letters very much.

"I should love to correspond with girls of around my age in the British Isles, India, Australia, South Africa or South America.

"I am interested in lots of things—especially music, reading, art, interior decorating (I hope to become a decorator some day!), walking and knitting."

Rust S. (15), of Toronto, Canada, would like to correspond with girls anywhere and says she can write in French, if necessary.

"Last year I wrote to a girl in England through your Mail Bag," she writes, "and have been corresponding ever since, with great enjoyment. My hobbies are stamp collecting, reading, bicycling and sports of all kinds, and I occasionally like to build models of houses or airplanes."

Elsie F. S. (13), of Rockville Center, Long Island, New York, would like to correspond with girls in Australia. "I am in my freshman year in school," she writes. "I am taking a college course. Some of my hobbies are music, reading, gardening (nature), minerology and writing (short stories, etc.)."

Many Sports Hobbies

Geraldine M. (13), of Wakefield, Mass., would like to make friends through the Mail Bag. She collects pictures of the White Mountains of New Hampshire, likes music, bicycling and outdoor life. She is also a Girl Scout.

Vera T. (16), of Galena Park, Texas, has enjoyed several lovely friendships through the Mail Bag, and seeks further correspondents her age in all parts of the United States, Hawaii, China, India, and other foreign countries. Her hobbies are collecting stamps, pretty handkerchiefs, post cards and odd salt and pepper shakers, but her correspondents need not have similar interests.

Inez G. (16), of Newaygo, Michigan, writes that her favorite pastimes are movies, music, hiking, bicycle riding, tennis, reading, photography, and collecting stamps and post cards. She would like to hear from girls in this country as well as those in foreign countries.

Warren E. W., of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is attending high school and asks for correspondents 15 or 16 years of age living in Australia, South America, Africa, Alaska, or from any other country. Among sports, swimming, horseback riding, baseball and hiking are his chief interests. He also collects stamps and travel literature, as he especially likes to travel. He has been to Canada and in 30 of the states in the United States.

Louise A. (17), of Sandlake, Oregon, is interested in collecting picture post cards, reading, and most sports. She asks for correspondents in any foreign country.

Alice B. (14), of Orange, California, would like to correspond with someone in England or France. Her hobbies are collecting bottles, and playing all kinds of sports.

Douglas C., of Norwich, Vermont, would like to correspond with boys in India, England, and Australia fourteen years of age.

Alice W. (16), of Cleveland, Ohio, wants to write to anyone who likes pen pals. Writing letters is her favorite hobby. She particularly likes to bowl, and says she enjoys sports of all kinds.

Ann L. (12), of Wichita, Kansas, has a small newspaper which she publishes whenever she can get it printed. She likes bicycling, reading, swimming, tennis, baseball, basketball and other sports.

Sheila M., of Pacific Palisades, California, finds letter writing most enjoyable, and would like to get in touch with a girl, seventeen or older, living in England, Ireland, Rumania, Holland, France, or Switzerland.

Edith Ann D., of Port Angeles, Washington, attends school in Seattle, where her favorite subjects are music, drawing and history. In the Northwest, she says, there are excellent opportunities to study birds and animals, which she enjoys greatly. She would like to correspond with other girls.

Ruth Jeanne L. (12), of Wichita, Kansas, has a small newspaper which she publishes once a month. She is in the seventh grade, and would enjoy hearing from girls in India, France, England, Germany, Holland, Hawaii and Switzerland. She likes to bicycle, read, swim, play tennis, baseball, basketball, and enjoys all kinds of sports.

A Reminder

Girls and boys who write to ask that their names be published in the Mail Bag should give the name and address of the person in their family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to children in the homes of subscribers.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Making Your Boat Sail

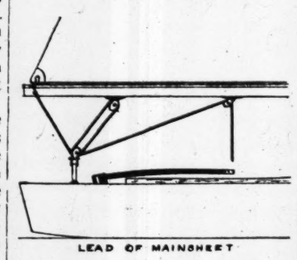
Tune Up Your Rigging

By Arthur H. Baldwin

It's strange how easy it is to forget the rigging on a small boat. Masts on small vessels are not great sticks; sails, too, are comparatively small. Therefore it is natural that, after the masts and sails are once up, one should think little of the equipment that keeps them up. Nevertheless this is a mistake, because small boats will invariably sail better when strict attention is paid to the rigging.

Witness the racing skipper. Before each race, he tinkers about his rigging, tightening a turnbuckle here, adjusting a sheet's lead there, sighting up his mast. Tuning up, he calls the process. Obviously, to such men, the state of their rigging is important. Apparently the correct adjustment means speed. But we are interested in speed, too, so let's see if we can learn anything from them.

Even on a racing boat, the primary purpose of the rigging is to keep the mast in the boat. But a racing skipper will tell you that it serves a secondary purpose also; it keeps the mast in shape. It is the standing rigging, for instance, that determines the mast's proper rake fore and aft. It also keeps the mast erect sideways. Whipping and buckling of the mast, too, can be eliminated by the adjustment of the standing rigging. Running rigging is more closely allied to the sails, but it plays its part in the speed of the boat also.



LEAD OF MAINSHEET

Test Your Shrouds and Stays

To keep your mast in place and also in shape, test your shrouds and stays frequently. The usual fault of standing rigging is that it is too loose. Tighten it with your turnbuckles, but tighten it evenly. And do not make the mistake of drawing it up over tight. A little play should always be left in it so that the mast can bend along its full length, for all masts will bend.

One good way of going about tuning up and tightening the standing rigging is to work on the shrouds first. These, of course, are your two side stays. As you twist the turnbuckles at the foot of each shroud, count the threads to be certain that you are drawing them up evenly. Then after each has been pulled taut, loosen them a twist or two. This will assure you that the mast is erect, and also that the shrouds are not too tight.

After the shrouds are well set up, turn your attention to the forestay. Take up the slack there by twisting its particular turnbuckle. You must be certain that you are not pulling the mast too far forward, so get off a short distance from the boat and observe its rake.

If the mast seems to lean too far forward, loosen the forestay somewhat, and take up on the shrouds. If the reverse is true and the mast rakes aft, tighten the forestay still further and loosen the shrouds. There is no fixed rule regarding the rake of the mast; it varies with each boat. Generally speaking a marconi rigged boat does better with the mast almost upright, or upright. Gaff rigged boats need a mast with a sharp rake to it. You will have to experiment with your own craft to arrive at the proper rake.

The shrouds on some boats are not set far enough aft to keep the forestay taut, and a forestay should and must be made taut, or the boat will not sail well to windward. The pull on the jib makes the forestay sag to leeward and the boat will not head up as she should. In such cases backstays are used.

Concerning Backstays

Backstays are of two types. There is the sliding kind that is always used in pairs so that one stay may be loosened whenever the sail and boom are on that side of the boat while the other is pulled tight. And there is the single or permanent backstay that passes above the mast and is fastened to the boat's transom, or further aft on a short bumpkin. If you use the permanent sort on your boat, set it up carefully. Endeavor not to bend the mast backward at its top in your effort to make the forestay taut.

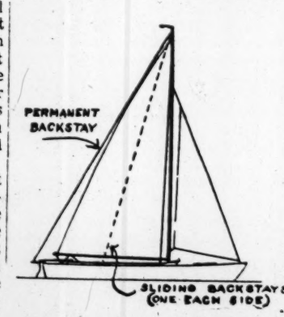
When you have your standing rigging adjusted to your satisfaction, it will pay you to look over your running rigging, halliards, sheets and so forth. Be sure that it is throroughly sound. As a rule, sails should be hoisted up hard. This puts considerable strain on the halliards and on the blocks. That is the reason you need them sound. And the same thing holds true for the sheets for the sails exert a strong pull through those sheets when you are sailing hard. Work in new running rigging before you install it on your boat; wet it and stretch it out to remove the kinks.

Re-examine the lead of your mainsheet occasionally. Sometimes the main boom takes to bending because of an incorrect lead of these sheets. The sheet should lead out to the boom at least twice, often three times, so that the spar may be well supported. The simplest lead is from the boom's end in to the traveler or block on the boat's stern, then out to the boom further forward, in the boat again, and out once more to a snatch block on the boom. This brings the sheet in forward of the helmsman, always a handier rig for the single-hander, and safer because much of the sheet can be watched.

Gaff rigged boats have two more bits of running rigging that needs attention occasionally, the topping lifts and the lazy jacks. It is essential that neither should be allowed to become over tight. If they do, they will cut into the sail's fullness when the boat is off the wind and effect the draft.

Tune up your rigging before you go for your next sail and see if it does not make a difference.

(This is the third of six elementary articles on sailing that are appearing on this page every week.)



Here Comes Baby Duck

Spring is blowing down the river—
At its edge the shadows play,
All the willow trees a-quiver,
Greet the sunshine of the day;
Where the rushes, bravely riding,
Martial attitudes have struck,
Down the sheltered surface gliding,
Comes a little baby duck.

Soft the water moves to meet him,
Rippling fanwise as he goes.
See the willows move to greet him.
Feel the wind that gently blows.
Beady eyes that shine so brightly,
Downy feathers all a-quiver,
See he comes, serenely, lightly,
Baby duck that owns the river!

MARY C. HALL

Hiking on Wheels

An Outdoor Column

By Hillcrest

Five years ago bike-hiking was barely thought of; today it is almost a minor sport. At least it is in my section of the country where nearly every day you can see small knots of young people cycling along. And they look mighty happy.

No doubt they are, for, two years ago I took a 300-mile ride on a bicycle myself, and I must confess I found it enjoyable. I made some discoveries, however, which it might not be amiss to mention, since some of you may be planning bike-hikes at this moment.

The first discovery had to do with safety. By all means plan your trip—be it short or long—to keep you well out in the country. Use the back roads as much as possible. You will find them not only the pleasantest roads to ride upon, but also the safest. And even on your country road, ride close to the edge. This leaves a full road for any passing motorist and makes him less nervous and a better driver when he passes you.

If you are riding with a companion, ride in single file. I had 11 companions on my trip and we made it a hard and fast rule that each was to stay behind the other. We found it a good rule. Of course we were meticulous in obeying the traffic rules whenever we went through a town. An experienced adult leader should always be included on a trip of this kind.

And now about duffle. We found it not only possible but well worth while to carry full camping equipment with us. We simply loaded it on our bikes and took it along. But care must be exercised in loading a bicycle. Where so much depends on balance, it is necessary to carry the weight low. Divide your pack into three parts. Stow some of it in saddle bags slung over your rear wheel carrier, and the rest on the carrier itself. Because of their height, handle-bar carriers are not satisfactory; weight on them upsets your steering apparatus.

The usual rear carrier on a bicycle is narrow. Do your pack up on a packframe, and strap the whole pack to your carrier, and that difficulty is surmounted. But be sure to place the weightier objects, such as frying pans, cans of food and so forth, in the saddle bags, to get them low on your bike. A good pair of saddle bags can easily be made of canvas. Waterproof the canvas and then make up the bags.

Toilet articles, cooking equipment, half pup tent, one full change of clothing, raincoat, extra jacket, ground cloth, jack knife, flashlight and one first-aid kit for every two boys—that was our equipment list.

Some modern bicycles are unduly heavy. If you are planning a lengthy trip, try to use a lighter one. Try to get one that is equipped with gears; it will help you greatly in hilly country. If yours is a heavy bike, plan your jaunt for rather level country.

Fifty miles a day, traveling three days and resting one, is a fine routine. It is possible of course to make bold dashes of 75 miles or more, but, after a ride of that length, it is no pleasant chore to search out a campsite at the end of the day and dismount and pitch camp and cook a hearty supper. But by traveling 50 miles only, you can cover much ground, see it well and comfortably, and in the end have ample time for making yourself snug at night.

To avoid having to cook three meals a day, try putting up a cold lunch each morning. This saves much time and effort, and if you have two good hot meals each day that will be all you will need. Another help along this line is to keep a pocketful of raisins on which you can munch as you ride. Which, by the way, is a good stunt for all hikers. The raisins ward off thirst and they ward off hunger too.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

LEELANAU FOR BOYS

Summer camping for boys who like a rugged outdoor life, midst pines, birches and Michigan blue lakes. Boys may earn money and enjoy all Cub, Boy and Sea Scout activities. Free Booklet. William Beals, Director, Glen Arbor, Mich.

Leelanau is conducted for boys from homes of The Christian Science Monitor readers.

Have some, too!

Enough for everybody—and more where that came from—so eat all you want of pure, delicious ice cream!

Advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor will help you to find shops that sell ice cream of "extra-special" goodness.

The Christian Science Monitor
July 3, 1940

Today's Woman

J. Edgar Hoover Urges Women To Help Check Crime

No Longer Need We Ask: "What Can We Do?" Mr. Hoover Tells Us—In Simple Terms—Just How to Begin

By Catharine Woolley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Woman's place may primarily be in the home. But today an emphatic need for her exists, also, in the law courts of this country."

J. Edgar Hoover, Director since 1924 of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, made this startling statement with quiet positiveness.

He went on to explain that if women would take an afternoon off, now and then, and go with their knitting to sit in the juvenile or criminal courts, their very presence would be a powerful factor in cleaning up local administration.

I was interviewing Mr Hoover at FBI Headquarters in Washington—in the vast edifice of the United States Department of Justice. A few minutes before, while waiting to be ushered into his private office, my eyes had traveled down the dizzying rows of steel files which house millions of criminal fingerprint cards. They represent the records, old or incipient, of America's crime army of 5,000,000 murderers, robbers, thieves, and other gangsters.

How Women Can Begin

The Chief of the G-Men called a respite in his crowded, hurried, 16-hour day to give practical, pertinent answers to my question: "How can women aid in the war on crime?"

As I faced this youthful-appearing crusader, who has hunted down notorious gangsters and virtually wiped out kidnapping, he proffered to American women a potential star role in the drama of crime prevention, the importance of which may surprise even well-informed members of civic-minded groups.

He said, "The crime problem can be solved if women will resolve now, today, to dissipate public apathy regarding politically controlled police departments and courts." We now have an annual count, he told me, of 1,500,000 major crimes such as manslaughter, robbery, and assault—amounting to a serious crime every 21 seconds, day and night in the United States.

Intelligent women are, of course, fully aware of sinister political influences operating in their cities. But Mr. Hoover believes that we women need a starting point, at which the helpless, "What can we do about it?" attitude is converted into a civic program of correction that will get at the basic causes of local corruption and crime.

Old Man Politics

The FBI has Public Enemy No. 1—who, unlike Dillinger, "Baby Face" Nelson, "Pretty Boy" Floyd, the Barker boys, and Alvin Karpis, has never been withdrawn from circulation. This enemy, according to Mr. Hoover, is "Old Man Politics."

"Too many times," he said, "the local officer finds the handcuffs on himself instead of on the criminal—because of political influence. Three things must be done for the law enforcement officer. You must train him, pay him, and untie his hands.

"Time after time," the chief of America's "Scotland Yard" continued, "the officer who makes the arrest is instantly enmeshed in efforts of politicians to nullify his authority. The aid of questionable attorneys, the influence of venal local and state politicians, the ceaseless activities of subversive elements, and the power of the ballot are all suddenly enlisted against him."

This malign influence, Mr. Hoover declared, whispers to the courts daily; penetrates the prisons; and even creeps into the meetings of parole boards.

"If women knew the pressure exerted by corrupt politics on our homes and communities," he declared, "they would bring about a moral revolt. They would give the law enforcement officer—now harried by threats when he attempts to make a case against anyone under political protection—full freedom to apprehend and prosecute criminals."

Ask Many Questions

"But how can we women begin?" I asked.

By getting some answers to "Who?" "What?" "How?" and "Why?" he told me. And he went on to explain:

"Who, for example, are the law-enforcement officials in your town? What are their records? Are personal and educational standards for such positions high? Are salaries commensurate with efforts? If not—why?

"Women should inquire closely into the records of all local candidates for office," he continued, "and work for the election of reliable individuals. If they will do this—law enforcement will gradually be removed from political control."

A women's group interested in checking local crime might well begin with the police department, Mr. Hoover pointed out. Even their avowed interest, their announced intention to investigate, would bring sudden improvement. Let them begin asking questions. Let them ask, for instance, "What is the proportion of policemen to population?" and "Is there a police training school? If not, is it because the department is influenced by bad politics, or run according to ideas long outgrown?"

Mr. Hoover paused here to tell me about the remarkable course of training offered in Washington by the National Police Academy of the FBI, to which policemen travel, from all parts of the country, to take training.

Every citizen, man or woman, should know to what extent crime detection in his home city is aided by applying the newer methods based on laboratory science.

Investigate Local Police

"You women should find out," the criminologist urged, "whether or not your police department cooperates with the FBI by sending fingerprints to Washington. Many seemingly harmless individuals, arrested for minor offenses, may be wanted for far more serious crimes by Uncle Sam.

"Is your local police headquarters a 'dump'?" he went on. "Is its equipment antiquated? You women should demand to know; and should take measures to correct any bad conditions you find. And in this connection—watch city appropriations and budget cuts that may impair the efficiency of the police department," he warned.

Parole procedure in any large town or city will also warrant careful study, Mr. Hoover said emphatically. "The local women's club should find out who the members of the parole boards are. And whether they undermine the honest judgment of courts by turning loose desperate criminals to prey on society."

Demand Adequate Parole System

Here the Director of the FBI made it clear that he strongly favors the parole system, but that he has seen it shamefully abused by scandalous administration. On the other hand, the rehabilitation of convicts granted legitimate freedom is of the utmost importance. So we need the right kind of parole, and a real chance for reform.

Mr. Hoover warned women sharply against the insidious influence of "sob sisters." These are the uninformed, misinformed sentimentalists who weep over the murderer and ignore the wreckage he has left in other lives: they are the silly women who use their influence in getting sentences reduced and all kinds of clemency granted.

"Today, as never before, law enforcement needs the unflinching support and clear thinking of every American woman," he declared.

Returning to woman's "place" in the courts, Mr. Hoover stressed the need of women's clubs or groups watching criminal cases. The local women's clubs should inquire why the murderer or swindler was not captured, or if captured not convicted. The women members should protest, through their organization, against the tricky postponement of trial and the disappearance of witnesses.

We need in this country a campaign of education to teach our citizens to be alert. Are death sentences in murder cases being commuted, and the murderers freed in less than 10 years? In most cases—yes. Few Americans realize that the average sentence served for murder in the United States is less than a decade! Women must combat the drowsy acquiescence to such a betrayal of justice.

Jury Duty Important

"You women must also recognize the importance of serving on juries when called," he insisted soberly. "Your determination to throw an influence for good into the balance against evil must replace your natural repugnance. Of course you do not like the atmosphere of the courts. But the courts desperately need you—need the co-operation of all law-abiding citizens. I have seen obvious murder cases, where the prosecution could not persuade a single frightened witness to testify against the slayer. So the murderer went free—a menace to society."

"You women should stand ready to support the truth. And you must educate your children to an attitude of solidarity with the forces of law. See that your husbands—businessmen and shopkeepers, perhaps victimized by racketeers—do their duty before the grand jury. Make it known that you women want courageous co-operation with law enforcement, and that you expect it of your men."

Then there is that other broad field of local reform which is, beyond all question, a job for the women. I am referring to the lack, in nearly all our cities and towns, of safe, adequate playground space for children. Here is one of the very roots of our American crime problem—a challenge to all American women who love children and who care about the Nation's future. Every woman of you should ask herself: "What play facilities does my town offer its boys and girls? What are we adults doing to interest and protect the children in their leisure hours?"

Provide Playgrounds

Here is a field of study very close to John Edgar Hoover's heart. No' only does he love children, but he has observed over and over the tragedy of the neglected child making his way from corner crowd to grown-up gang.

Twenty per cent of all crimes in this country today are committed by youngsters who have not reached the voting age, the record reveals. Indeed, Mr. Hoover declared, our "public enemies" sometimes begin their criminal activities as young as six years.

Take Tony, for instance. Tony was thrust into a world of neglect by the arrival of a new baby. After five or six years of such treatment, attention seemed the sweetest of awards.

So Tony stole some bananas from a pushcart; while the "gang," hiding around the corner, observed in admiration. "Tony got the bananas!" "Tony got away from the 'cop,'" they exclaimed. Applause was music in Tony's starved little ears. He stole again—and again. Joining a grown-up gang was the subsequent step. Today Tony is serving a life sentence for murder.

Any Infraction a Menace

"We must look on any infraction of the law, however petty, as a local firebrand, a potential menace that may blaze across the country," Mr. Hoover warned. "'Pretty Boy' Floyd, a petty-larceny-law evader in the beginning, ended his career as a desperate gangster, terrorizing the entire nation."

The gangster and his tribe, it is estimated, cost the United States $15,000,000,000 a year—$120 to the individual taxpayer. If we could eliminate this cost for three years, we would pay off the national debt.

The women of the community, Mr. Hoover asserted, must find out whether local service organizations are functioning so as to meet the needs in our young people's lives. Their job is to see that supervised hobbies, recreation, and play, with attractive leadership, replace street corner, poolroom and saloon.

I bespoke the need of girls' clubs in many industrial centers—to companion the Boys' Club movement. And Mr. Hoover agreed that this is the type of project that gets to the roots of crime. For the most part, he said, all youthful criminals represent misdirected energy.

Check Up On Camps

He declared that women's clubs should check up on near-by tourist camps—to make certain that the camps are decent, well-regulated places rather than a menace to youth and a possible hideout for gangsters. Also "dine-and-dance" halls, and all other resorts of dubious entertainment on the outskirts of town, where the environment might lend itself to criminal activity, should be carefully investigated.

Mr. Hoover, for years, has been pointing to the home—that is to parental discipline—as the most effective crime deterrent there is in any young life; whereas the lack of it is tragic—a breeder of crime.

Alvin Karpis, he pointed out, was a pampered youngster. He rebelled against discipline and craved anything possessed by another. When he was sent to a reformatory for burglary, he escaped. And his parents refrained from notifying the authorities. The state penitentiary was Alvin's next stop on a road that led to murder, bank robbery, kidnapping, and life imprisonment at Alcatraz.

Adults Are Responsible

"When a youth commits a crime it is generally because older persons have, consciously or unconsciously, committed a greater crime," Mr. Hoover said sternly. "We need a return to the old rugged standards of discipline in America today—especially to religious training, and to confidence and comradeship between parent and child.

"We must transfer the small boy's misplaced hero-worship of the gangster—fostered at times by sordid films and a sensational press—to admiration for the courageous, intelligent officer who tracks down the criminal. We should teach our youth that the fight for political and social honesty is the most exciting and absorbing career he can follow. Certainly there's never a dull moment in it! Crime resists reform."

Juvenile delinquency has markedly decreased, he added, in cities where "youth squads" have been attached to the law-enforcement staff.

"Tell the women of this country you cannot change a vicious political system by turning silently away from it," J. Edgar Hoover told me as we parted, "or wipe out robbery and murder with a gasp of horror. There is just one way to fight crime in your town or city. Do something—and start now!"

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Top—Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, the Chief of the G-men, is shown here surrounded by a group of his youthful admirers—members of the University Settlement Boys Anti-Crime Council. It is by the establishment of such organizations as this that the delinquency rate among young boys is decreased, for youthful energies are thus directed into constructive activities. Lower left—The Federal Bureau of Investigation Chief is being congratulated by Mrs. Henry M. Robert, D. A. R. President General, after his recent speech to the delegates of the annual D. A. R. convention. Foreign "isms" are equally as dangerous as America's gangsters, Mr. Hoover told the delegates, but the FBI—if it has the co-operation of the American people—can be as effective in undermining "isms" as it was in abolishing kidnapping. Lower right—J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI.

Editor-in-Chief, National Park Service

Isabelle F. Story Is One Of Uncle Sam's Youngest Woman Executives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Miss Isabelle F. Story, editor-in-chief of the National Park Service, is one of Uncle Sam's youngest woman executives. She has practically grown up with the National Park Service, for she came into the Bureau of the U. S. Department of the Interior when she was still scarcely more than a schoolgirl.

Probably no other woman in the world has seen so many square miles of superb scenery or gotten chummy with so many freaks of nature as has Miss Story. Official trips to something like 160 areas, administered as national parks, monuments, etc., include places as far distant as Alaska, where Mount McKinley, Uncle Sam's highest mountain, gives its name to Mount McKinley National Park, and off the southern tip of Florida, where Fort Jefferson rises from the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and crisscrossing in the opposite direction, from Acadia National Park, Maine, the only park on the Atlantic Seaboard where mountains and Neptune commune, to Death Valley National Monument, California, with its eerie beauty of desert, stark ranges and skies of stainless blue.

Wilderness Adventures

On a pack trip to the interior of Olympic National Park, Washington, Miss Story enjoyed the thrill of penetrating into wilderness that no other white woman had ever entered. Once, on her way to Navajo Monument, in the remoteness of the great Navajo Reservation, Arizona, she waited alone in the stranded car for hours while the only white men within a 100-mile radius went for help. It came in the primitive shape of an ox-drawn Indian wagon, which was nevertheless more suited to the roadless terrain than the streamlined automobile.

Miss Story's official trips are full of such incidents. They are inevitable when one journeys to the great wilderness parks, the chief charm of which is primeval beauty and solitude, and the exclusion of man-made features — including roads, except for a few scenic motorways. Her conveyances vary from burros, used in descents to the bottom of the world's deepest abyss, the Grand Canyon, to airplanes.

Always Gets There

Once she unwittingly wrecked the morale of the U. S. Coast Guard, when has nonetaid regulations against carrying women passengers. But Miss Story was due at Fort Jefferson National Monument, above mentioned, and her own sense of duty was as firm as that of the U. S. Coast Guard. So a wire was sent to the nearest base, at Miami, requisitioning a seaplane to pick up "an official of the United States Department of the Interior at that point and proceed to the obsolete but imposing island fortress. When the seaplane's crew beheld the official, they gasped. But, putting the Navy's code of chivalry on top, and no doubt feeling to a man that the risk of court martial was worth so fair a passenger, they gallantly met the situation. Miss Story got there. She always does!

Recognition of Miss Story's travel record and knowledge of what's where in America was recently made in her election to the Association of Women Geographers. She is also a member of the Women's National Press Club. Her birthplace was Chicago. On one side she is descended from a line of distinguished New Englanders. Storys helped, in the days of the Yankee Clippers, to build up Salem's merchant marine. Her mother, a Kentucky belle, is one of Washington's most charming hostesses. Miss Story inherits her mother's own pink and white beauty and distinctively Southern charm. In her own right she was made a "Kentucky Colonel," a few years ago, by the Governor of the Blue Grass State.

Kato Mendelssohn Szekely Youthful Pianist

By Peter H. Selby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

"Yes, it's true that I am a great-great-granddaughter of Felix Mendelssohn, but I want to be judged by my ability—not his."

Thus in her own concise way does Kato Mendelssohn Szekely explain her relationship to the famous composer-pianist Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, and at the same time decline any claim to fame because of it.

Ready, willing, and fully able to abide by the merits of her own musicianship is this charming, 20-year-old Hungarian pianist. She arrived in America less than two years ago, and has already demonstrated to enthusiastic audiences on the West Coast that she possesses the technical facility, delicacy of touch, and beauty of phrasing that distinguish the truly great artist. Add to this her great personal charm and poise, and it is easy to understand the genuine delight of those who have heard her. Yet, obviously speaking from conviction rather than modesty, she says that the praise—with which her audiences seem endlessly supplied—properly belongs to her mother.

This feeling is understandable when one learns that it was her mother—a fine musician herself—who began Kato's musical career by starting to give her piano lessons when she was five years old. So effective was this musical guidance that at the age of eight Kato was accepted by the Board of Directors of the Franz Liszt Royal Hungarian Academy of Music in Budapest. Ten years of intensive study at this academy provided the thorough background which her playing today reveals. And even during this long period of study her mother continued to practice with her daily, encouraging and directing her efforts.

Highest ranking artist in a class of fifty, she completed her course of study and received the Royal Academy Artists School Diploma. Appearing as piano artist, orchestra guest artist, and radio artist, she rapidly established her position as a musician of the first order. Still scarcely a year out of the Academy, she was presented with the Franz Liszt Award, an honor conferred annually by the State on the most outstanding young musician of the country. Her appearance in concert with the Budapest Orchestra, playing the piano concerto by Liszt, shortly before leaving for America, was a climaxing tribute to her ability.

Arriving in America with her parents in the fall of 1938, Miss Szekely came to the West Coast almost immediately. Her debut in Los Angeles clearly indicated that, although the nationality of her audience had changed, the enthusiasm for her and for her music remained undiminished. More concerts were demanded and readily followed. Now, she is playing constantly, and her own unaffected naturalness and charm, as well as the beauty of her music, are daily gaining new admirers for her.

Keen is her relish for such all-American activities as riding, swimming, playing ping-pong and dancing; yet she finds great enjoyment in just being by herself, quietly, and reading—which is not strange when one considers what a novelty in her life a quiet moment must be.

And it is probably during just such quiet moments that she formulates, consciously, her attitude toward music — that it should bring people a measure of peace, relaxation, and enjoyment. Miss Szekely feels that music must be definitely melodic, offering a retreat from the conflict of present-day affairs into a world of order, harmony and beauty.

As a parting tip to those who wish to be her friends, she has this to say, "My name is Kato, not Kate or Kitty!" As a matter of fact, her name is Kato Mendelssohn Szekely, and a very good one to remember.

Thrift Will Help Win War British Women Are Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Are you bone lazy? This is one of the vital questions British housewives are asking today. To be "bone lazy" has taken on a new significance of late. It means exactly what it says, it means that you and your neighbor are throwing bones into dustbins without a thought about the waste of precious glue, of fats, fertilizers and sterilized bone flour for farm animals they can produce. Household bones, cooked and uncooked (excepting fish bones), are urgently needed, however small.

So are other things.

Time was when lessons on thrift extended little further than learning by heart a rhymed couplet about a pin and the consequences which would follow if we "let it lie." Today we are told that use can be made of practically everything that lies about as waste.

There are those old stockings, for instance. With the foot part removed, they may be cut spirally into narrow strips and used to make hooked rugs or crochet blankets. Wool or cotton stockings, without the foot, make splendid little garments for babies after being opened at the seams, pressed flat, and joined together. It only takes three stockings to make a little frock, and a few odd bits of wool to give it a bit of embroidery. Kid gloves, however old, are used for interlining waistcoats. scraps of fur are converted into warm mittens; left-over wools knit up into little Fair Isle jumpers; bits of felt form slippers; snippets of silk velvet or silk are teased for little pillow or cushion fillings.

What numbers of blue prints must have gone the way of the waste paper basket before now! If they had been saved they could have been made into linen frocks or bed linen for children. All you have to do is to soak the paper, boil it, and extract the piece of linen that comes away.

Toys of all descriptions are being made from atoms of felt, cotton reels, scraps of cloth and rubber. And talking of rubber, don't discard that old hot water bottle just because it leaked the other night, it will make a splendid kneeling-pad if given a cloth cover.

Leaking buckets, kettles, bins, old bits of iron, and tins of all descriptions must be respected as being of vital use. To these may be added bicycle frames, wire mattresses, old perambulators, etc. If there is difficulty in getting them collected and disposed of, the Salvage Department at Savoy House, London, will give instructions as to how to proceed.

In London there is an army of 600 women, mothers of evacuated children, wives of men serving with the Forces, who are using their spare time in converting "waste" into "wanted." They are in touch with the Women's Voluntary Services for Civil Defence and are finding a real pleasure in this highly successful and necessary branch of war work.

How to Wash Rayons

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Because rayon was launched prematurely many women formed an unfavorable opinion of it. Some still have misgivings regarding it. But rayon has outgrown the need for special coddling. For the most part, it is now a "safe" fabric. In fact, it usually is less sensitive than silk, for it is not yellowed by strong soap, water softeners, hot water, sunshine, or age. The fibers are not prone to hold soil; therefore they wash clean, quickly.

As is the case with other fabrics—some rayons are washable, others are not. Most rayons can be washed, however. The manufacturer's assurance is your best guaranty as to washability. Everything depends on the weave, the dye and the possibility of shrinkage. If rayon has been subjected to much tension during manufacture, wetting will release that tension and the material will go back to normal size. Your washing method will have nothing to do with it at all.

If your rayon is guaranteed not to shrink—a three-to-five minute run in your household washer, mild soap and warm or lukewarm water comprise the best washing "recipe." Wash your rayons in plenty of water; for when rayon is wet it is less strain-resistant. Put the rayons through at least two rinses of the same temperature. Press out as much water by hand as you can between rinses, for most rayon crushes fairly readily. Handle it gently as you ease each article into shape. Dry indoors away from extreme heat. Iron with the lowest heat provided by your ironer.

Rayons are so economical, attractive and practical, they really deserve the extra care they should have in washing.

Lemon Enhances Fruit Flavors

Lemon juice adds a tang to the morning glass of orange juice and gives keener flavor to such fruit cocktails as tomato, pineapple and prune juice. It does something, too, for stewed prunes, apricots, peaches, pears, and apples, both dried and fresh. And believe it or not, there's nothing like lemon juice to bring out the full flavor of melon or provide just the right dressing for avocado.

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Washington Sideglances

Edison gets real hair shirt—Woodring future address RFD Topeka, Mrs. Woodring says, may be changed to FDR—Vandenberg 'OK' on ballot, wrong on man —Uncle Sam in Washington has New Year's Eve celebration July 1.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Unshakable: Whether Cabinet departures be forced or voluntary there is still an atmosphere of good humor surrounding the actual leave-taking.

Outgoing Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison has frequently referred to Lewis Compton, his assistant, as "my hair shirt."

This week Mr. Edison unwrapped several farewell gifts presented by associates in the Navy Department, among them —a regulation navy shirt studded plentifully with short wiry horsehairs.

Still Friends: The former Secretary of War, his wife and three children called on President Roosevelt to say goodbye before leaving for Kansas.

Up spoke Mrs. Woodring, who has never lived in Kansas because she married Mr. Woodring after he came to Washington.

"Our future address," she told the President, "will be RFD No. 1, Topeka, but we are thinking of changing it to FDR No. 1."

Right, Yet Wrong: Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan is back on the floor of the Senate, in fine fettle after his unsuccessful run for the presidential nomination at Philadelphia.

"I predicted the candidate would be named on the sixth ballot," says he. "I hit the right ballot but the wrong person. I thought his name would be Vandenberg."

1941: Uncle Sam has just celebrated New Year's Day.

The bearded "gent" who pays little attention to parties and such on most people's New Year's Eve, has a big time by himself when July 1 rolls around, and the Government's new fiscal year begins.

Among his year-end activities: Closing of old books and opening of new ones; promotion and pay increases for thousands of employees; transfer of certain agencies to new bosses; initiation of non-defense savings; and a fond farewell to two New Deal agencies, the Radio Division and U. S. Film Service, discontinued by order of Congress.

"Positively": The White House is closed to sightseers again and even Mrs. Roosevelt won't be able to reopen it this time as she did last fall.

Though the Secret Service insists this time it is not the war, but a painting and repair job that's responsible, yet everyone who gets inside the gates must show proper credentials. The mansion will remain closed to visitors at least until September 15.

Unwanted: A few Congressmen who went home intending to stay until after the Democratic convention are scurrying back to Washington. They found no welcome at home.

"You're going right back, aren't you?" asked everyone they met. Of course, they had to say "yes."

TVA Refrigeration Ages Hams Quickly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Here in Tennessee, where a ham isn't considered really worthy of a place on a respectable dinner table unless it has been aged a year or two, a process has been developed for speeding up the aging process to the brief term of seven weeks. Tennessee Valley Authority experts and members of Agricultural extension staffs in the valley states are receiving the thanks of grateful people for their successful research into the ham-aging problem.

Their laboratory contribution to country kitchens is a low-cost, two-temperature community refrigerator—one that is adaptable to small communities unable to support freezer locker plants. In an effort to fill the needs of these small towns, the TVA Agricultural Engineering Development Division, Commerce Department, in co-operation with the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service, designed and constructed an experimental unit at White Pine. It was put into operation recently as a community co-operative.

Roles Reversed in Iowa: Beauty Now Seeks Milady

DES MOINES, Ia., July 3 (AP)—The State of Iowa has licensed its first traveling beauty shop. It is an automobile trailer equipped with the familiar tonsorial and beauty devices and operated by two sisters, Ethel G. Cocking and Mrs. Ruth Cocking Roff of Manchester, Iowa. They plan to tour small towns in eastern Iowa.

Cook County's Zone Program Awaits Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Cook County's proposed zoning ordinance is completed, after 11 months' work, and ready for scrutiny at public hearings, which are to begin July 3 in the 25 townships affected, the Zoning Commission announces.

A principal reason for zoning the county was to protect about 90 municipalities from having their unincorporated borders cluttered up with unsightly structures and developments not permitted inside the towns, and the Commission is therefore especially urging zoning officials of such towns to study the proposed ordinance and take part in the public hearings.

Under the Illinois statute, says the Commission, if a municipality doesn't like the zoning proposed within a mile and one-half of its city limits it may file a written protest with the Board of County Commissioners, and thereupon approval may not be given to the zoning objected to except by a three-fourths favorable vote.

While the ordinance can't change the objectionable use of lands or buildings as already established, it does prevent any expansion or replacement.

Airports are dealt with in a special section. Areas aggregating 183,000 acres are set aside for them, with a minimum requirement of 160 acres for a single field. There are to be no pocket handkerchief fields of 20 to 40 acres hereafter. These latter are considered inadequate by aviation experts of the United States Civil Aeronautics Authority and the Illinois Aeronautics Commission, who consulted with the Zoning Commission.

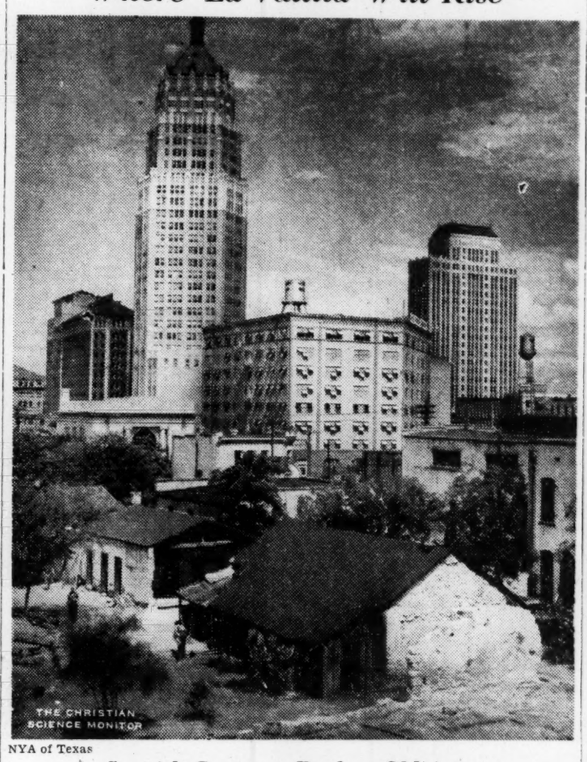
Shipbuilding Plant At Kearny, N. J., Rushed

KEARNY, N. J., July 3 (AP)—Born during the world war to help Uncle Sam build his navy, the 160-acre Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company plant has been geared again to wartime efficiency with 7,500 men busily turning out 33 navy and merchant ships.

The ships are in all stages of construction—some still only plans on draftsmen's drawing boards, others in machine shops or on the ways nearly ready for launching and still others on trial cruises. They represent a total cost of $110,289,600.

Eight are destroyers and cruisers for the Navy, 16 maritime commission merchantmen which could be converted into men-o-war, and nine tankers and freighters being built for private interests.

Where 'La Vallita' Will Rise



NYA of Texas

Spanish Center to Replace Old Area

The group of houses seen above are to be restored in Spanish Village in San Antonio, Texas. The Smith-Young Tower and modern city are in background.

San Antonio Transforming Slum Into Attractive Spanish Village

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—'Neath the romantic Spanish name "La Villita" is couched a government youth project of which National Youth Administration officials are especially proud.

La Villita is the historic "little village" located in the heart of San Antonio, Texas, now being transformed by NYA youth from a slum to an inviting center where tourists may find Mexican food, native handicraft and Spanish folk festivals.

Here in Washington, La Villita is known as "Maury Maverick's project." Mr. Maverick, a former member of Congress, is Mayor of San Antonio.

"One moonlight night in June, 1939, soon after becoming Mayor, I visited La Villita," said Mr. Maverick. "I found it was owned by the local public service company. Poverty was crushing it back into the earth from which it had risen.

"I talked to my colleagues on the City Commission. They were willing to buy. We did, by trading city lands."

Mr. Maverick interested NYA officials in the project. They agreed to put up $100,000 to hire young men to clean out tons of filth and restore the old adobe buildings under the direction of able architects. Along with their lessons in history, the young men are getting practical experience in the arts of building, carpentry and landscaping.

When the restoration is completed there will be handicraft lessons. "It is expected," says Mayor Maverick, "that La Villita, in reviving native Latin-American handicraft, will provide a cultural link between the Anglo-American and the Mexican colonies of San Antonio.

"La Villita's products will set a standard of workmanship for ceramics, sculpture, potteries, wrought iron work, decorative tin, jewelry, hand woven blankets, serapes, basketry, saddlery, puppets, woodwork, furniture—and especially authenic reproductions of early Texas objects."

Early History Recalled

The project is dedicated as a community center where "this and succeeding generations may better visualize in their true setting the significant figures and events in early Texas and American history, and thereby realize the worth-while things of the past which inspire courage to meet the needs of today."

The Carnegie Corporation recently granted $15,000 toward a building to house a library of Texas history and a museum of Spanish-American-Texan life. It is to be known as the Bolivar Building in honor of Simon Bolivar and as a tribute to Latin-American friendship.

When La Villita is completely restored, it will be a block-square area almost in the heart of the city's business district, presenting as nearly an authentic picture as possible of early day San Antonio—the San Antonio of adobe houses with hand-carved mesquite doors; of flower-bordered acequias, ditches dug to supply water for the Indians' fields; of shady patios with feathery exotic plants, perfumed by rich blossoms trailing over high stone walls.

Dutch Crew Bars Trip to Canada

SANDUSKY, Ohio, July 3 (AP)—Crew men kept the Dutch steamer Prins Willem II tied up here today, refusing to sail to Canada. She came here from Chicago two weeks ago and took on 1,600 tons of coal for Montreal.

"We want to go home," a crew's spokesman said. "The crew will not sail for Canada because it will be interned as enemies of the Allies. We want to be neutral.

"The Consul-General at Chicago said we are conscripted and must sail for the Allies but the chief commander of the Dutch Army ordered the Dutch to lay down their arms and go home. If the crew must sail for England it wants more money."

The spokesman asserted that the crew had offered to forfeit pay if the ship would sail to Holland with a cargo of food.

No one was permitted to approach the boat and Capt. C. A. van der Eyck could not be reached.

Senator Davis Warns Moose of Sacrifices

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 3 (AP)—Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania told the opening session of the annual international convention of the Loyal Order of the Moose here yesterday that "we still do not appreciate the temper of the aggressor nations."

Senator Davis, Pilgrim Governor and Director General for the Moose and a member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, declared "two millions or 20 billions of dollars are not going to arm us sufficiently for defense. We must prepare ourselves for sacrifices of comfort and for the highest taxes."

Americas Told To Stay Solid In Trade Plans

AUSTIN, Texas, July 3 (AP)—The present world crisis puts the National Administration's good neighbor policy to its severest test, Henry F. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State, told an international conference here last night at the University of Texas. He explained that to fulfill this helping hand policy, this Nation must extend to the Nations of Latin-America every assistance in the solution of their export problems, with a view to safeguarding their interests and those of the United States against totalitarian weapons of politico-economic penetration.

Mr. Grady addressed a gathering of 250 experts from North and South America, who discussed the war's impact on the New World at a Latin-American Institute. He observed that it was up to the United States to establish a basis for inter-American economic relations which will permit other Nations of the hemisphere to "resist trade bargains with political strings attached," since they are already under pressure from the totalitarian powers.

Demands of Defense

Listing the problems for immediate consideration, he noted a trend toward bilateral trade in the Latin Americas, the unitary nature of their exports and the closely allied problem of relationships between foreign trade and governmental finances. He declared, too, that inter-American economic co-operation is demanded both by sound business policy and by common interest in defense. He noted that the United States must accept its share of the blame for trade-strangling measures throughout the world, which were particularly restrictive to the economies of Latin-American Nations.

"The Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act of 1930, the sanitary embargo imposed by that Act as a protection against foreign competition rather than against the danger of harmful diseases, and other destructive measures," he said, "not only contributed directly to economic difficulties in certain Latin-American countries, but set in motion retaliatory or defensive measures in many countries in other parts of the world, which in turn restricted the trade of Nations of this hemisphere. During the last few years we have made some progress through the trade-agreements program in meeting this problem, but much of the task still lies before us."

Diplomacy and Penetration

Dr. Dana G. Munro, Director of Princeton University's School of Public and International Affairs recommended improved U. S. diplomatic representation to the Latin-American countries as an imporant precaution against the spread of toltalitarianism. Dr. Munro and Roland Hall Sharp, Latin-American expert for The Christian Science Monitor, launched the first of five round-table sessions at the conference.

"It would be difficult," Dr. Munro said, "to exaggerate the harm which has been done to our Latin-American relations in the past by bad diplomacy. All through the period when we were becoming more and more deeply involved in intervention in South America, we were represented by men who spoke no Spanish, who knew nothing about the problems with which they were dealing, and who were political appointees."

Discussing Nazi-Fascist efforts to penetrate into Latin America, Mr. Sharp said that in his opinion no effort will be spared by Berlin, Rome, Madrid, Tokyo, Moscow, and a few other capitals to obtain whatever those capitals desire in Latin America. As a result, he said that "the changing world scene portends many tests of the Monroe Doctrine and the entire inter-American system."

Mr. Sharp, three times on assignment to South America in the last two years, reported that the German population figures in Latin America are difficult to determine, but that the total is well in excess of 1,000,000. Brazil, he added, is the nearest of the 21 Republics to totalitarianism in its present Government.

Residents of Italian descent, Mr. Sharp said, compose a third to a half of the 14,000,000 population of Argentina. "They consider themselves good Argentines, and are not easily fired with Fascist zeal."

"It is of course impossible to give figures on the organized Nazi strength among bona fide Germans or their sympathizers in Latin America. But Nazi agents are active, and the highly trained units within many German communities are designed to exert a force greater than their numbers. Many Latin Americans are alert to these activities, and some Governments are subduing them."

Soundproof Laboratory Is Given to University

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 3 (AP)—Gift to the University of Kentucky of a "soundproof" building to cost from $80,000 to $100,000, for use as a testing laboratory for internal combustion and aeronautical motors was announced by Dean J. H. Graham, head of the College of Engineering.

The donor was the Viking Foundation, headed by Axel Wennergren, Swedish armaments magnate. The university will be the first in the United States to have a building designed especially for the testing of aircraft motors, Dean Graham said.

Power for Paper Mills

OTTAWA—Pulp and paper manufacturing in Canada uses approximately 1,800,000 horsepower of hydraulic power.

Knox Approved in Senate; Big Army Bill Drafted

Continued from Page 1

istence for munitions and implements of war.

It was noted, however, that the President's action came but 24 hours after he had signed a bill entitled "An Act to Expedite National Defense," prohibiting the sale of any vessels, arms, or munitions owned by the United States Army or Navy unless the Army Chief of Staff or the Navy Chief of Operations had first certified them as not essential to national defense.

While not affecting the sale to Great Britain of munitions or armaments manufactured in this country on British orders, the new bill signed July 1 practically kills any British hope of obtaining any portion of the modern stock owned by the United States Army or Navy. The bill was rushed through Congress following the revelation that this country was contemplating the sale of 20 units of its experimental "mosquito" fleet to Britain.

Close Consultation Planned

Colonel Maxwell, through constant consultation with Army and Navy officials, will determine what raw materials must be conserved at a given time and what the extent of their conservation must be. He is authorized to release for export those materials and machines not needed, the export licenses being issued at the State Department.

It is not believed that the new system will interfere with the export of airplanes to Great Britain, since their export has been controlled for some time and since both the Senate and the House of Representatives have expressed their approval of the present policy of aiding Britain while building up America's airplane productive capacity.

The license control, which goes into effect July 5, will concern itself with such basic raw materials as aluminum, antimony, asbestos, chromium, cotton linters, flax, graphite, hides, industrial diamonds, manganese, magnesium, manila fiber, mercury, mica, molybdenum, optical glass, platinum group marbles, quartz crystals, quinine, rubber, silk, tin, toluol, tungsten, vanadium and wool.

In addition to a number of chemicals, Colonel Maxwell also has export supervision over metal-working machinery and over all munitions and implements of war not listed in earlier export license controls.

For some weeks now the United States has been curbing the export of machine tools through voluntary arrangements with private citizens and companies. It is held that future exports of machine tools will go only to Latin-American countries and with a rigid understanding as to their ultimate purpose and destination.

Faced with the need of providing for the huge 45,000-ton dreadnaughts to be built for the United States Navy, the Senate Naval Affairs Committee has approv a bill authorizing construction in New York Harbor of a drydock large enough to accommodate these mammoth warships.

The cost of such a structure is placed at around $14,000,000, although the final cost may be several million dollars more or less than that tentative figure, committee members said. Present plans call for the Navy to assume $7,000,000 of the cost with New York bearing the rest.

Room for Biggest Ships

The Navy has presented plans of the drydock, listing its length as 1,100 feet, with room for a 100-foot extension, its depth as 45 feet and its width as 132 feet above the keel blocks. This would enable the Navy to handle not only all ships projected by it, but also any large European warships that might seek refuge in American waters.

Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia has introduced a bill in the House providing for the appointment of a national defense personnel administrator whose task would be to supervise governmental training and employment of youth in defense occupations.

Mr. Cox said that the bill was designed to force removal of Sidney Hillman, Vice-President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and labor co-ordinator of the National Defense Advisory Commission, "and others of his way of thinking whose social and economic philosophy are rooted in the Communism of Russia."

NYA Plans Groups

DETROIT (AP)—John Haien, director of youth training of Chrysler Corporation, has been named by the National Youth Administration to direct the training of 100,000 young men for industry and the national defense program, it is announced. Under him, resident centers will be formed in rural sections throughout the country, where young men between 17 and 21 will live together and be taught to work with their hands. Approximately 100 boys in each group will learn to make articles such as beds, tables, and Red Cross and radio transmission equipment.

In addition to the resident centers, non-resident "learn to work" groups in various industrial areas are being organized. Shops will be equipped and training will be given in hand tool work. Youths chosen will be given six months courses.

Whaling Cruise Basis for Suit

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—Civil suits for $300,000 were filed against the owners and captain of the American whaling factory ship Ulysses in United States District Court yesterday by attorneys for 228 Norwegian seamen.

Named as defendants were Capt. N. M. Mikkelson, master of the whaler, and the ship's owner, the Western Operating Corporation.

One suit for $100,000 is based on the claim of seamen that they suffered damage by reason of the whaler's failure to reach Antarctic whaling waters before Dec. 29, 1939. Two other suits, each for $100,000 are based on wage and bonus guarantees allegedly agreed upon at New Orleans last April.

The seamen alleged that they signed for the voyage at Sandefjord, Norward, in September, 1939, but did not reach the Antarctic until two days after the opening of the international whaling season.

During the voyage, the complaint said, the Ulysses went aground in or near St. Helena Bay and put in for repairs at the port of Durban, South Africa.

Graphic Arts Guild Now 'Association'

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 3 (AP)—Delegates to the 19th annual conference of the National Graphic Arts Education Guild voted today to change the organization name from "Guild" to "Association," chose Cleveland, Ohio, as the site of next year's session and elected Chester A. Lyle of Canton, Ohio, President.

The association, composed of printing instructors, directed its 1940-41 research committee to outline model teaching courses for junior and senior high and vocational schools.

Other officers elected are Hupp E. Otto of Wheeling, W. Va., Vice-President; R. Randolph Karch of Rochester, Secretary, and E. S. French of Washington, D. C., Treasurer.

Floating Dam Is Built For Panama Canal Use

PITTSBURGH, July 3 (AP)—The United States Government soon will have a portable steel caisson, or dam, available at the Panama Canal which can be used in emergencies to repair damage to regular locks.

The $500,000 structure will be completed early in August and floated down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, where it will be equipped with propelling apparatus and dispatched to the Canal Zone.

Cruiser on Good-Will Trip

PANAMA, Panama, July 3 (AP)—The United States cruiser Phoenix arrived yesterday at Balboa, Panama Canal Zone. It is to leave Friday for Valparaiso, Chile, on a good-will tour.

Title Delivered To Liner America

NEW YORK (AP)—The America, largest passenger liner ever built in the United States, was delivered, on paper, to her owners, the United States Lines, in a brief ceremony at the custom house here. John M. Franklin, President of U. S. Lines; H. A. McCarthy, Vice-President, and Raymond Hicks, Treasurer, received title to the vessel from officials of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., of Newport, Va. A Federal certificate of registry was issued upon the transfer.

The vessel, originally designed for the New York-England-France run, will accommodate 1,219 passengers. She displaces 34,370 tons, is 723 feet long, with a 92-foot beam, and a depth of 100 feet from top to keel. Turbines of 34,000 horsepower will drive the vessel at 22 knots. Capt. Giles C. Stedman will take command.

WPA Artist Fired For 'Red' Design

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—Lieut.-Col. Brehon Somervell, Work Projects Administrator, yesterday discharged an artist for what he termed "obvious Communist propaganda" in a submitted sketch.

The sketch, submitted by Thomas Corwin, a WPA arts project artist, was for a painting to have been displayed at the administration headquarters. It depicted a crossed micrometer and a pair of calipers.

"It was a poor design in the first place," said Colonel Somervell, "and in the second place it was obvious Communist propaganda."

Colonel Somervell also discharged Robert U. Godsoe, the Arts Project Superintendent, explaining it was for "incompetence in submitting such a sketch for a window display. I had no recourse but to fire them."

Political Campaign Is Self-Liquidating

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 3 (AP) State Representative John Henry Mitchum of Independence County, seeking re-election against a field of five candidates, is waging a successful campaign—financially.

"You see," Mr. Mitchum, an exper mountaineer fiddler, explained here, "it only cost $13 to get my name on the ticket this year because there are so many in the race. I figured I might as well charge admission to hear my speeches and listen to my hill-billy band.

"The band plays first, I make a speech, then we play some more and let the crowd dance.

"My first speech netted $65."

German Held at Balboa

BALBOA, Canal Zone, July 3—Emil Wolff, a German citizen, was held in jail in lieu of $10,000 bail today on a narcotics charge after he was removed by Canal Customs guards from the Japanese ship Yasukuni Maru which arrived at Balboa this afternoon.

When you buy something that is advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or when you call upon a Monitor advertiser for various services, do you always tell the advertiser that his Monitor messages have attracted your patronage?

You'll find that Monitor advertisers appreciate your mention of their Monitor advertisements, and that they take extra pleasure in serving you well.

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Fiscal Deficit, 10th in a Row, Totals $3,741,249,136

Business and Industry

Securities Act Amendment Is Expected Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—It is expected that the Securities and Exchange Commission plan to ask soon for discretionary powers to relax the 20-day waiting period required under the Securities Act before new security issues can be sold will be carried through as planned following a meeting between SEC officials and investment banking business representatives.

Investment Bankers Association representatives, it is understood, have held resolutely for a fixed waiting period of several days as a substitute for the present 20-day period. They also insist that the present SEC powers to issue stop-orders be drastically altered, if not eliminated.

SEC Opposition

Opposition to both of these views, it is understood, is being expressed by the SEC which is holding that the stop-order procedure is the heart of the law, and without it there would be no adequate power to safeguard the investing public from misrepresented security offerings, which is the main purpose of the Securities Act.

The commission holds that while it is anxious to grant relief to the industry to expediate the offering of all securities where there is no question that the representations accompany them are true, it must retain the discretionary power to hold up offerings which are of a questionable nature. It is for this reason that Congress will be asked by the SEC within a few days or weeks for an amendment to the Securities Act to give discretion as to how long issuers must wait after the filing of a registration statement before offering the securities. This is seen as an elastic rather than a rigid requirement.

It is believed that despite this difference of opinion, the industry will ultimately consent to the "concession" which the commission desires to make, for the time being, and will give further study to the question of the stop-order and rigid waiting period suggestions during the co-operative studies which the SEC has agreed to make leading up to more general revision of the securities statutes at the beginning of next year.

Leaders at Conference

Representatives of the investment banking industry attending the conference were Francis A. Bonner, Blair, Bonner & Co., Chicago, and chairman of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.; Emmett F. Connelly, president of the Investment Bankers Association of America; Perry E. Hall of Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.; Joseph P. Ripley of Harriman, Ripley & Co., Inc., and John K. Starkweather of Starkweather & Co., Inc., all of New York; George S. Stevenson, Putnam & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Nevil Ford, The First Boston Corporation, New York.

Others were Charles B. Merrill, Merrill, Turben & Co., Cleveland; R. McLean Stewart, Harriman, Ripley & Co., Inc., New York; Edward H. Milliard, J. J. B. Milliard & Son, Louisville, Ky.; Wallace H. Fulton, executive director of National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.; Arthur G. Davis, field secretary of the Investment Bankers Association of America; Arthur H. Dean, Sullivan & Cromwell, New York; Murray Hanson, Baker, Hostetler & Patterson, Washington, D. C., and Joseph C. Hostetler, Baker, Hostetler & Patterson, Cleveland.

Pressprich Plans To Retire Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—R. W. Pressprich is planning to retire from active business in the near future. Mr. Pressprich, is the senior partner of R. W. Pressprich & Co., New York City.

This step will terminate 42 years of activity in the financial world, starting with his association with Vermilye & Company in 1898. He founded his own firm in 1909 and has conducted an investment banking house in high grade corporate and municipal securities continuously since that date. Mr. Pressprich will become a special partner in the firm bearing his name, and Clinton S. Lutkins will succeed him as the senior partner of this partnership.

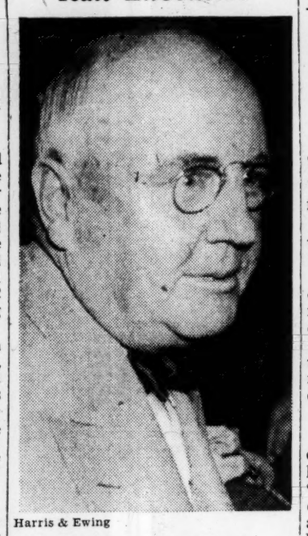
J. Herbert Case and H. Albert Ascher, both of whom have been partners of Mr. Pressprich for a number of years, are also planning to retire from the firm at the same time. The remaining two partners, Samuel G. Adams and R. W. Pressprich, Jr., will continue as general partners and it is expected that certain additions to the firm membership may coincide with the retirement of the first mentioned partners.

The firm of R. W. Pressprich & Co. intends to continue its various business activities along the same lines as it has conducted its operations in the past. The continuing partners and those that may be admitted, have been prominently identified with the firm's activities for a number of years. Memberships in the New York Stock Exchange and associate membership in the New York Curb Exchange will be maintained.

Exchange Seat Up $3,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements for selling a seat on the New York Stock Exchange for $40,000 were announced. The price was $3,000 more than the last sale. The year's low for an exchange seat and the lowest in more than two decades, was $36,000 June 13. The high was $59,000 Jan. 18.

Rail Executive



Harris & Ewing

Charles T. O'Neal

Elected President of the newly organized Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company. Other Officers elected were: James B. Ford, Vice-President; George A. Burget, Secretary and Treasurer; William A. Ragel, Comptroller; W. M. Templeton, Assistant Secretary; J. C. Sites, Assistant Comptroller; N. E. Helme, Assistant Treasurer.

Local Housing Loan Notes to Be Offered For Sale in July

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Treasury announced that $51,000,000 of local housing authority temporary loan notes would be sold on July 10 and July 17 to private bidders offering lowest interest rates.

This short term paper, maturing in six months, will be offered in two groups. Eleven housing authorities will sell $31,407,000 on July 10 as follows:

Boston, Mass., $16,000,000; Bridgeport, Conn., $4,500,000; Brunswick, Ga. $750,000; Chester, Pa., $1,127,000; Elizabeth, N. J., $1,500,000; Fall River, Mass., $2,200,000; Harrison, N. J., $860,000; Jersey City, N. J., $1,300,000; Lowell, Mass., $2,500,000; Martinsburg, W. Va., $270,000; Spartansburg, S. C., $400,000.

A second group of 11 will sell $19,593,000 on July 17. They are:

Allegheny Country, Pa., $823,000; Biloxi, Miss., $300,000; Birmingham, Ala., $5,000,000; Camden, N. J., $814,000; Cleveland, Ohio, $6,325,000; Detroit, Mich., $1,200,000; Montgomery, Ala., $750,000; New Britain, Conn., $800,000; Phoenix, Ariz., $550,000. Stamford, Conn., $700,000; Toledo, Ohio, $2,335,000.

Officials expected the notes to be sold at interest rates ranging from 40-100 to 55-000 of one per cent compared with the 2¾ to 3¼ charged by USHA when local authorities borrow directly from it under the housing act. The notes are wholly exempt from federal income taxes and in most cases also exempt from state taxes.

Officials said the prospective saving in interest would reduce the cost to local authorities by at least 2 per cent.

Ratio of Used Car Sales to New 2 to 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The ratio of used car sales to new during the year 1939 was 204 per cent, or in other words, slightly more than two of every three automobiles sold were used cars, according to information compiled by the National Association of Sales Finance Companies.

In the report entitled "Composite Experience of Sales Finance Companies and Automobile Dealers," the association records the fact that 92 per cent of the new and 60 per cent of the used cars sold during the year involved the trade-in of other used cars, and 6 per cent of all the automobiles traded in were junked.

The finance companies participating in the survey financed 3,335,000 cars during the period, the value of their retail paper totaling $1,363,000,000, while that of their wholesale paper totaled $1,508,000,000. The report further revealed that the average new car note amounted to $643, and the average used car note, $280; and that 55 per cent of the new automobiles and 64 per cent of the used cars sold were bought on installments

U. S. Exports of Sugar Are Highest in 15 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Exports of refined sugar by the United States during the first five months of 1940 reached 80,368 long tons, the highest figure in 15 years, or since 1925 when the shipments for the corresponding period totaled 102,853 tons, according to Lamborn & Company. The 1940 exports show an increase of 47,303 tons, equivalent to 143 per cent, when compared with the 33,065 tons shipped during the same period of 1939.

The refined sugar exports during the January-May period of 1940 went to more than 50 different countries. Greece with 22,125 tons leads the list, being followed by France with 6,476 tons and Syria with 5,645 tons. Last year the United Kingdom topped the list with 12,934 tons, being followed by Belgium with 4,463 tons and Labrador with 2,453 tons.

Arnold Avers Lower Prices Help Defense

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Thurman Arnold, chief of anti-trust law enforcement, said tonight that this country would be forced to lower prices if it hoped to meet competition from the "totalitarian states."

"We must drop down to solid earth from the cloud of artificially maintained price levels," he declared in a statement delivered at a banquet held to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Sherman anti-trust law which became effective July 2, 1890.

Says Price Control Aids Defense

Failure to keep prices under control, Mr. Arnold added, would hamper the defense program and "preparation for war will be too expensive for us to bear." He added that defense could not be built up "in an internal economy in which the spending of billions of dollars causes dollar wages to go up and real wages to go down."

The Department of Justice has pending 83 anti-trusts cases involving 1,580 defendants, more than at any other time in the half-century since Senator John Sherman of Ohio wrote into law the nation's rising fear of monopolies.

Anti-trust fines in the last year set a record of $3,800,000, and next year may bring in as much as $6,000,000—nearly five times the annual cost of operating the anti-trust division.

Employed by the division are 189 attorneys, in comparison with the five who manned the "trust-busting" machine which was the talk of Teddy Roosevelt's day, though it handled only 43 cases.

Striking out against alleged restraints in the building trades, the anti-trust division has procured a sheaf of 90 indictments naming 1,140 defendants, including 256 corporations, 27 trade associations, 66 unions and 228 union representatives

Labor Unions Also Attacked

It was the first concerted campaign in which a large group of labor unions was attacked under the Anti-Trust act.

Another precedent was set in charging the American Medical Association with restraint of trade. The Supreme Court held that the A. M. A. was subject to prosecution. An effort will be made to bring the case to trial this fall.

Already on trial and setting an all-time record for length is a civil suit to dissolve the Aluminum Company of America. Another civil suit is pending against the major motion picture producers, charging them with restraint of trade in the distribution of films.

Next points of attack may be the industries producing food, fuel, drugs and other necessities. A start already has been made in investigating the use of patents to restrain trade.

Briefly, the Sherman Act outlaws "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations."

Curtis Publishing Approves New Plan To Cut Dividend

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Curtis Publishing Company stockholders have voted to accept a recapitalization plan designed to reduce the company's annual dividend required on $7 preferred stock from $5,056,940 to $3,356,406.

Under the proposal, preferred stockholders would be given the option of exchanging each share for a new $10 15-year 3-per cent debenture, two and one-half shares of common and a share of a new $4 prior preferred on which an annual $3 dividend would be paid and an additional $1 if earnings justified.

President Walter D. Fuller said he had received some written objections, but no protests were voiced in the special meeting held July 2.

The vots wae announced as 515,187 preferred shares for and 27,265 against; and 1,333,445 common shares for and 14,165 against.

The plan was proposed to stockholders May 4.

Company officials pointed out that all of the $7 dividend has not been paid in recent years because of reduced earnings. The accumulated unpaid dividends would be wiped out by acceptance of the new stock and debenture, they said.

In addition, they said, common stockholders will have a better opportunity to receive dividends under the plan.

The status of present preferred stock which is not exchanged will remain the same.

The stockholders also voted to increase the membership of the board of directors from 11 to 12 and elected Eustis Paine of New York City to the new position.

Gov't Buys More Lard, Pork Products for Relief

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced the purchase of 24,510,000 pounds of surplus lard and pork products for distribution among needy families.

Total purchases of lard and pork products since the buying program was started last December now total 241,000,000 pounds.

Purchases announced include 13,590,000 pounds of lard, 4,825,000 pounds of saltpork and 6,095,000 pounds of smoked pork.

The purchases, made from funds appropriated for disposal of farm surpluses, were designed to bolster prices as well as afford relief to the needy.

Pulp Shortage Is Large Factor in Paper Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Fears of a severe shortage of wood pulp because of the war are stimulating paper demand, and prices are rising, says the Standard Statistics Company in a current survey of the paper industry. If the war continues without the establishment of price controls in this country, much higher paper prices are likely, and most companies in the group will probably expand profits greatly over coming months, while an early ending of the war doubtless would cause a severe deflation throughout the industry. Generally, those companies producing wood pulp for their own use or for sale to others would benefit most from continued war influences, while paper makers or converters who must buy pulp from others might be squeezed by higher material costs.

With pulp exports from Scandinavia virtually ended after April 9, when Norway was invaded, the pulp supply situation dominates the outlook for the paper industry. About three-fourths of the world supply of export pulp came from Scandinavian countries and the cutting off of this supply, even if only temporarily, caused a rush by customers to cover needs and a sharp rise in pulp prices.

Pulp Situation Tight

In the United States, total capacity to produce wood pulp, operating most plants on a 351-day basis, is estimated to be about 10 per cent larger than total 1939 consumption. However, an actual shortage of certain grades existed even before the war, as shown by the fact that about 23 per cent of the pulp consumed in the United States in 1939 was imported, including about 15 per cent from northern Europe. A particularly tight situation exists in unbleached sulphite pulp, of which about 40 per cent of 1939 consumption was imported from Scandinavian countries. A rising export demand for purp, as well as increasing paper consumption is tending to make the pulp situation even tighter.

Although most paper manufacturers produce their own pulp requirements, paper prices are influenced importantly by market prices of pulp which some paper makers must buy. Hence, as long as Scandinavian pulp supplies are out of the market, a continued strong upward trend of paper prices is likely. Moreover, the potential shortage of pulp is influencing paper users and dealers to maintain exceptionally large inventories and is stimulating sales. Paper mill operations so far this year have averaged over 87.5 per cent of capacity, compared with 81 per cent a year before. Since shortly after invasion of Norway, the rate has been over 90 per cent, as against 80 to 81 per cent last year.

As present pulp inventories held by domestic paper mills are probably sufficient to cover needs for several more months and substantial paper inventories have been built up in some lines, any change in the war situation which would permit Scandinavian pulp to be exported freely would doubtless cause a sharp decline in paper prices and demand. However, if present war conditions continue, integrated paper companies face boom conditions, while companies depending on purchased pulp or paper may suffer a narrowing of profit margins when inventories are exhausted.

Paperboard and Kraft

Paperboard operations have advanced to about 79 per cent of capacity as a result of the pick-up in orders following invasion of Norway. Contract prices of paperboard are still at the $55 a ton price (for linerboard) established January 1, 1940, but since intensification of the war, spot prices of some boards have become firmer and in announcing prices for the third quarter paperboard makers reserved the right to reconsider the schedule monthly. Prices of kraft paper bags have been advanced $5 a ton in recent weeks to $85 a ton, and higher prices are likely if a severe pulp shortage develops.

There is ample newsprint capacity in North America to supply domestic requirements. Allowing for reduced consumption in belligerent countries, it is estimated that Canadian mills could also take care of markets formerly supplied by Scanidinavian producers. Thus, there is no threat of a shortage or rapidly advancing prices unless newsprint users rush to build up large inventories, which so far have been avoided. The $50 a ton price (United States currency) has been continued for domestic business through the third quarter of 1940. Moderately higher prices are possible later on if war influences continue, but even at the $50 level Canadian mills should be able to widen profit margins considerably, despite increasing taxes, wages and other costs.

Book Paper Demand Drops

New orders for book paper dropped fairly sharply in the first quarter of 1940, compared with the peak reached in the last few months of 1939, as paper users ate into inventories. However, operating rates have remained above those of early 1939, and a considerable pick-up in new business has been indicated in recent weeks.

Contract prices of bleached sulphite pulp, reflecting the possibility of a war shortage, have been increased almost 80 per cent since last August, to $72.50 a ton for the sulphite pulp up 81 uer cent, to $63.50, and the more stable dissolving pulp (for making rayon, cellophane, etc.) at $75 and up, compared with $65 and up before the invasion of Norway. The few companies which produce sulphite pulp for sale in the open market stand to benefit substantially from war influences.

Defense Program Seen Dominating Business Outlook

With close to $15,000,000,000 already appropriated or proposed for the national defense, the business picture in this country is almost completely dominated by the program, assuring a period of intense production regardless of foreign or domestic political developments, according to United Business Service.

"The stimulus is already apparent," the service states, "in the mounting volume of industrial construction, demand for machine tools, speeding up of shipbuilding, and a movement on the part of buyers to cover needs further ahead in anticipation of shortages and delays later in the year. It is also beginning to spread to consumer lines in reflection of rising employment and pay rolls in manufacturing centers.

"Chief disturbing factor from a near-term standpoint is a possible early ending of the war with a cessation of British as well as French buying before the Defense Program really gathers momentum. Such a development would undoubtedly bring a temporary letdown in some industrial lines. The current upswing, however, will be extended so long as the war continues, and the potential shock from European developments will diminish as the Defense Program gains headway.

Corporate profits in the approaching armament boom will not gain in proportion to production volumes, due to increasing taxes and restricted margins on government orders. Earnings, nevertheless, should continue to be substantial at least in the early stages of the Program on the basis of larger volumes and a resultant lowering of unit costs.

Gas Utility Revenues Gain 4.6 P. C. Over a Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Revenues of manufactured and natural gas utilities amounted to $75,470,300 in April, 1940, an increase of 4.6 per cent from the $72,182,800 reported for the corresponding month of 1939, according to Paul Ryan, Chief Statistician of the American Gas Association.

The manufactured gas industry reported revenues of $32,159,100 for the month, an increase of 2.3 per cent from the same month of the preceding year. The natural gas utilities reported revenues of $43,311.200, or 6.3 per cent more than for April, 1939.

Minn. & St. Louis Offers New Plan Of Reorganization

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new plan of reorganization for the long-bankrupt Minneapolis & St Louis Railroad has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Like a reorganization plan rejected by the I. C. C. sometime ago, the new plan calls for division of the railroad's properties into two companies to be known as the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company and the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Corporation.

The principal change provided in the new plan is provisions intended to safeguard the weaker company and to provide for its continued operation. The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company would be prohibited to pay dividends until a $500,000 fund had been accumulated to pay for additions and betterments, operating deficits and other charges of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Corporation. The alliance of the two companies could not be terminated without approval of the I. C. C.

The railway company would own and operate the lines from Hopkins and Minneapolis, Minn., to Peoria, Ill., and from Albert Lea, Minn., to Des Moines, Iowa, a total of 907 miles.

The railroad corporation would own and operate the lines from Hopkins west to Leola, Minn., and from Winthrop, Minn., to Fort Dodge and Tara, Iowa, 617 miles.

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U. S. Spending Breaks Record In Peace Time

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The Treasury hung up a new peacetime spending record of $9,666,085,539 in the fiscal year which ended Sunday, and moved into a new year of defense costs expected to raise the budget to more than $11,000,000,000.

Final figures on the last fiscal year, made public Tuesday, showed that revenues totaled $5,924,836,402, leaving a deficit of $3,741,249,136.

The deficit, the tenth in a row, has been exceeded only twice in peacetime—1935 and 1936. For the ten fiscal years these deficits were: 1931, $901,959,000; 1932, $2,942,051,000; 1933, $2,245,453,000; 1934, $3,255,393,000; 1935, $3,782,966,000; 1936, $4,952,929,000 (swollen by soldiers' bonus payment); 1937, $3,252,540,000; 1938, $1,449,626,000; and 1939, $3,600,514,000.

Relief Appropriations Cut

Expenditures for the last fiscal year were about $100,000,000 less, and revenues $221,000,000 more than predicted in President Roosevelt's January budget.

Treasury officials attributed the revenue increase to the business upturn which followed the outbreak of the European war last fall. Income tax collections totaling $2,125,000,000 were $166,000,000 larger than anticipated, although about $64,000,000 less than in the preceding fiscal year.

In the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1939, the Treasury had revenues of $5,667,824,000, spent $9,268,338,000, and had a deficit of $3,600,514,000.

Relief appropriations for the 1940-41 fiscal year are well below those of the preceding two years, but the national defense bill is much higher.

While WPA cost $1,477,537,908 last year and $2,239,603,411 in 1938, only $1,000,000,000 has been appropriated for it in the new year.

AAA Program Smaller

The Agricultural Adjustment program, not counting smaller farm programs, increased in cost to $1,020,147,739 last year over $786,597,452 in the preceding year, but allotments for this year have been trimmed to approximately $950,000,000 for all forms of agricultural aid.

Last year, expenditures of the War Department totaled $667,138,363 and those of the Navy $891,624,558. Next year, estimated cash expenditures for these two agencies, not counting many millions of contract authorizations, are estimated at more than $3,600,000,000, and there is talk of perhaps $5,000,000,000 additional.

The Federal debt reached a new record high of $42,967,561,037 last year, an increase of $2,527,998,626 during the year. Budgeted expenditures before the new defense program was launched were expected to bring the debt up to the statutory limit of $45,000,000,000, but Congress increased the limit to $49,000,000,000.

New taxes voted by Congress are expected to bring this year's Federal revenues to a record high of nearly $7,000,000,000.

Nickel Plate Plans $10,859,750 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company (Nickel Plate) applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $10,859,750 of 6 per cent debentures.

The Nickel Plate proposes to pay off $12,678,750 of its three-year 6 per cent notes due Oct. 1, 1941, by offering the holders 20 per cent in cash and 80 per cent in the new debentures.

The Western Maryland Railway Company asked permission to issue $1,890,000 of 2 per cent equipment trust certificates in connection with the purchase of 12 new locomotives.

Butler Controller

Moffett

J. A. Donaldson

Appointed Controller of Butler Brothers, Wholesale Distributors, Chicago, Succeeding D. R. Treat. Mr. Donaldson recently severed his eight-year connection with Montgomery Ward & Company as a vice-president and controller, prior to which period he was assistant-controller of Palmolive-Peet Company.

Curtiss Defeats Proposal to Limit Incentive Pay Plan

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Stockholders of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation defeated a resolution which proposed that no incentive compensation be paid officers and directors in any year which a dividend of at least 10 cents is not declared on common stocks.

The resolution was introduced at a special meeting by Lewis D. Gilbert and John J. Gilbert, each of whom holds five shares of common stock.

The incentive compensation plan was approved by stockholders at the 1939 annual meeting. It provides that 10 per cent of net earnings in excess of $3,000,000 shall be distributed by the board to officers and employees of the company.

A proxy statement said that under the plan $258,050 was distributed to 25 officers and 159 employees from earnings on 1939 operations.

At the meeting, all directors were re-elected. The board, however, was increased from 15 to 17 and Charles A. Dana and Edgar S. Bloom were named to the new places.

Lybrant, Ross Brothers & Montgomery were reappointed accountants.

Baltimore Transit To Buy Cars, Buses

BALTIMORE (AP) — Bancroft Hill, President of the Baltimore Transit Company, announced a $2,000,000 improvement program involving the purchase of 108 new streamlined trolley cars and 15 new buses.

The company already has 68 streamlined trolleys and Hill said the new ones, to be built by the Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company, Worcester, Mass., would give Baltimore "one of the largest fleets of modern rail urban transit cars in the United States."

Ten of the buses will be built by the Yellow Coach Company, General Motors subsidiary, Pontiac, Mich., and five by the Mack Truck Company, Allentown, Pa.

7,797 Loans by RFC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation said that, since it resumed lending in February, 1938, it has authorized 7,797 loans totaling $1,668,608,617.31.

Export Subsidy To Continue On Cotton, Wheat

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced it would continue export subsidy programs on cotton products, wheat, and wheat flour during the fiscal year which began yesterday.

These programs, financed by funds appropriated for disposal of agricultural surpluses, are designed to help American farmers regain and hold their "fair share" of world markets.

The department makes payments to exporters on products sold abroad. The payments are designed to offset the effects of Federal farm programs in pegging domestic prices above those in foreign markets.

Under the 1939-40 cotton and cotton products export program, sales amounted to 6,366,221 bales, including cotton products equivalent to 504,020 bales.

The cotton products program will operate on the same basis and under the same provisions as have been in effect during recent months. The rates of payment will be the same as those which applied on June 30 for exports of cotton products under the 1939-40 program.

The department did not indicate whether it would offer payments on exports of raw cotton as such.

Payments on wheat, will vary with market changes, and will be made only on grain shipped from the Pacific Northwest to China, Hong Kong, Darien, the Philippine Islands and Europe, and on shipments of wheat flour from the same region to China, Hong Kong, Darien and the Philippine Islands.

Wheat and flour sold under the 1939-40 export program totaled 35,079,356 bushels, of which 16,507,002 bushels were in the form of flour.

Week's Gold Imports Total $418,236,631

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury reported that $418,236,631 of gold was brought into this country in the week ended June 26, including $241,575,998 from France.

The French gold presumably was that brought over by the cruiser Vincennes. The Treasury disclosed last week that the cruiser had brought some gold purchased by the United States from France, but did not give the precise amount.

The week's gold imports were more than four times that of the preceding week but well under the $532,477,333 which was imported during the week ended June 5.

The United Kingdom sent $101,377,517 to this country and Canada sent $66,793,672. Yugoslavia sent $3,340,297; Brazil $1,795,068.

Silver shipments for the week amounted to $1,532,418, of which Mexico sent $487,879 and Japan $408,544. Canada was the third largest silver seller with $236,903.

Gold exports for the week amounted to only $1,235,955 and silver exports totaled $238,582. Both figures were many times larger than during the preceding week.

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Seventy-one
Branches in Greater
New York

Condensed Statement of Condition as of June 30, 1940
(In Dollars)
INCLUDING DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCHES

ASSETS		LIABILITIES		
Cash and Due from Banks and Bankers	$1,247,074,280	Deposits		$2,591,963,229
Gold Abroad or in Transit	1,206,709	Liability on Acceptances and Bills	$29,233,121	
United States Government Obligations (*Direct or Fully Guaranteed*)	725,503,880	Less: Own Acceptances in Portfolio	16,243,792	12,989,329
Obligations of Other Federal Agencies	35,502,834	Items in Transit with Branches		9,736,833
State and Municipal Securities	138,287,768	Reserves for:		
Other Securities	57,935,928	Unearned Discount and Other Unearned Income		3,973,539
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances	498,731,602	Interest, Taxes, Other Accrued Expenses, etc.		6,698,290
Real Estate Loans and Securities	7,903,247	Dividend		3,100,000
Customers' Liability for Acceptances	7,733,095	Capital	$77,500,000	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	3,900,000	Surplus	53,000,000	
Ownership of International Banking Corporation (*Including Paris Office*)	8,000,000	Undivided Profits	15,819,370	146,319,370
Bank Premises	41,877,294			
Other Real Estate	469,244			
Other Assets	654,709			
Total	$2,774,780,590	*Total*		$2,774,780,590

Figures of Foreign Branches are as of June 25, 1940
(Brussels as of April 25)

$69,444,689 of United States Government Obligations and $17,676,551 of other assets are deposited to secure $59,823,769 of Public and Trust Deposits and for other purposes required by law.

(*Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*)

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 350,000
Previous day's sales 320,020
1940 volume to date 127,556,615
1939 volume to date 108,960,585

Stock Market Uncertain In Dull Trading

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—Stock prices moved along a slow treadmill today, registering only fractional changes in any direction.

In the absence of large-scale news developments, and the approach of the July Fourth holiday, most traders declined commitments. Transactions were at a rate of only about 350,000 shares.

Customers and brokers alike apparently were moving in force toward the country; there certainly weren't many in Wall Street.

Those who remained worried over the next turn in Germany's thrust at the British Isles. Some confidence was shown, however, by a rise of more than three cents in the "free" British pound.

Among the more active shares in thin dealings—holding their own or moving fractionally ahead—were New York Shipbuilding, Packard, Loft, International Mercantile Marine, Allied Chemical, Pennsylvania Railroad, American Telephone and Youngstown Sheet.

Bonds and commodities generally gained slightly.

Slightly behind in the curb were Northern States Power "A," American Cyanamid "B," Margay Oil, Glen Alden Coal and Pantepec Oil. Ahead a bit were Pennsylvania-Central Airlines and New York Shipbuilding Founders shares.

Italian Bonds Weak

Italian bonds were weak today in an otherwise generally higher and fairly active preholiday market. Great northern 4s of '46 jumped 16 points on reports that investment houses were dickering with the R. F. C. to purchase $20,000,000 of Great Northern collateral 4 per cent loans due in 1952. Other rail bonds were up fractions to nearly two points.

Among the losers were Rome 6½s, Italy 7s, Milan 6½s, German 5½s of '65, Brazil 6½s of 26-57, Buenos Aires 4⅜s, Argentine 4½s and German 5½s of '65. Up slightly were Australia 4½s, Japan 6½s, Norway 4s, and Berlin City 6s.

In the domestic list such rail issues as M-K-T 5s of '62, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77, Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Railway 4s and Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65 displayed gains of fractions to nearly two points.

Treasury loans were dealt in small quantity with the 4s, 4¼s, 2⅞s, of '60-'55 and 2¾s of '65-'60 showing gains of one to seven thirty seconds.

Wheat Prices Rally Sharply in Chicago

CHICAGO, July 3 (AP)—A sudden revival of buying inspired largely by crop complaints from the spring wheat belt lifted domestic wheat prices 3 to almost 5 cents a bushel today.

With most of the gain recorded in the final hour, wheat here rallied sharply in sympathy with leadership of the Minneapolis market. Need of rain in the Northwest and on the Pacific coast was stressed by crop reports and rust was reported in fields as far north as the Canadian border, although crop experts asserted resistant varieties apparently have not been attacked.

Corporate Earnings Show Further Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Corporate earnings reports issued during the week ended June 29 showing profits per common share included:

	1940	1939
	Quarter ended June 1	
Collins & Aikman	$1.22	$
	Quarter ended May 31	
Beatrice Creamery	.26	.60
	Quarter ended April 30	
Elec P. & L & subs.	.45	.04
Hayes Industries	.50	.20
United Gas & subs	.05	x1.40
	Year ended Feb. 29	
Gt. Atlantic & Pacific	8.07	6.72

x—On second preferred.

South Carolina Orders Cuts in Freight Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The State Public Service Commission has ordered freight rate reductions in 480 articles, according to Director H. A. Manning of the rate bureau, who said that the slash would result in a saving of approximately $500,000 annually to South Carolinians. He added that it ranged from 10 to 25 per cent, and averaged about 15 per cent.

Absorbent cotton, chemicals, boots, shoes, paint, zinc, electrical appliances, laundry and ironing devices are among the articles affected.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Most groups in the stock market held at firm prices. Rails, oils and miscellaneous industrials were marked up. Broad investment buying aided a rise in the gilt-edged division.

Liverpool: Cotton futures stayed in a narrow range today. Final prices were 1 point higher to 1 lower, with many nominal at the minimum quotation. Trade demand and short covering gave support to the market.

Rio Grande Seeks Note Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Company has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $1,522,299 of 4 per cent equipment trust certificates in connection with the purchase of 500 new box cars.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	58	58	58	Jul 1
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	43	43	43	Jun28
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jul 1
19½	12½	Addressog (1.40)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun28
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	5	39⅛	38¾	38¾	— ¾
7⅛	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	Jun26
.	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12½	4¼	Allegh pf xw	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	Jul 2
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	6¾	8¼	6¾	+ ½
1¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	4	21⅜	21	21	
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (¼e)	2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ½
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	7	148½	147	148	
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun28
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	7	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	.	57	57	57	Jun26
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	8	28⅝	28	28½	+ ¾
16	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jun28
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	11	11	11	Jun28
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	45	45	45	Jul 2
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jun28
75	41¾	Am Airlines	8	62⅛	61⅛	62⅛	+1⅛
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun29
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	4	37	37	37	Jul 1
116½	87	Am Can (4)	4	95⅛	94	94	—1
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	Jun27
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
51¾	34	Am Car pf	5	42	41	41½	Jun26
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	1	19	19	19	
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun17
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	4	120	119	120	Jun21
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun27
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	4½	4½	4½	Jun25
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¾e)	6	9½	9½	9½	Jun27
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 1
6⅜	3½	Am European	1	4	4	4	Jun29
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	4	1½	1½	1½	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	14¼	14	14	Jun28
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	1	15	15	15	Jul 2
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	4	4	4	Jun29
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	6	26	25	25½	+ ¾
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Jun29
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	3	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	7	2⅛	.	.	Jun25
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	21	21	21	Jul 1
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Jul 2
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	8	12½	12¼	12½	
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	3	45¼	45¼	45¼	Jul 1
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	1	11½	11½	11½	
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun27
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	7	14¼	12⅞	14¼	+1¼
121	95	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	10	10	10	—5
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	12	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf(3⅜k)	5	49½	49	49½	+ ½
54	28¼	A P L$5pf(2.81k)	6	43	42½	42⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	4¾	Am Rad & St S	27	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅜
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	7	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5⅛k)	1	60	60	60	Jul 1
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun29
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	Jul 1
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	7	35½	35⅛	35¼	— ¾
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	138¼	138¼	138¼	Jul 2
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	54	54	54	Jul 1
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (½e)	4	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (¼e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun13
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 2
93	74⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	85	75	85	Jun25
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jun18
175½	145	Am T & T (9)	8	160½	159½	160	+ ½
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	75¼	75	75	Jul 1
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	6	77½	77¼	77½	+1
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	2	140½	140½	140½	Jun28
5¾	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 2
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	16	9¼	8⅞	9	
101½	83⅛	Am W W pf (6)	2	87	87	87	+2
12	6	Am Woolen	4	8½	8¼	8¼	— ½
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	1	38	36	36	Jul 2
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	37	37	37	Jun12
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	26	20	19⅜	20	+ ½
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	25	25	25	Jun28
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun28
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—1⅜
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun19
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	24	24	24	—1
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	101	101	101	Jun29
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	9	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	2	41	41	41	+1
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (½e)	6	29¼	29	29	+ ½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
9½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 1
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
80	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	49½	As DG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	Jul 1
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	2	16	16	16	+ ½
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	2	47	47	47	
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	2	11½	11¼	11½	
223⅜	81⅜	Atl G&W Indies	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun27
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 2
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	3	21½	21¼	21½	+ ¼
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Jun21
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	Jun29
80½	57	Atlas Pow(1½e)	3	61½	61½	61½	Jun17
6⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Jun28
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun26
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	6	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	9	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	2	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9⅛	9	9	Jun25
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	10	10	10	+ ½
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 1
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	6	8	7¾	8	— ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	2	26⅜	26	26	— ⅛
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	Jul 1
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	110	110	110	Jun28
97⅛	71¼	Bend-Hem(.40e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun29
67½	66	BelgNRpt(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	5	27	26⅞	27	
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	5	18¼	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
14⅜	9¼	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	50	50	50	Jul 2
20	12⅜	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	25⅜	25¼	25¼	Jul 2
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	32	75	73½	74	— ¼
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	120	119½	120	+1⅛
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jul 2
22½	25	Black & Dk(1)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jul 2
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun20
23⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	7	13½	13⅜	13½	
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	4	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jul 2
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22	22	22	+1⅞
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	16	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	5	15¾	15½	15½	+ ¼
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun29
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	4	30⅛	29	30⅛	Jul 2
7	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	5	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	3	16⅜	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	31	31	31	Jun22
53⅜	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	43	43	43	Jul 2
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	16	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅜
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	111	22⅞	20⅜	22½	+2⅛
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
25½	13¼	Bklyn U G (.60e)	6	17¾	17¼	17½	Jul 2
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y22
29½	14⅜	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	*5	4¾	4½	4¾	— ⅛
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	25½	25½	25½	Jul 2
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	
12½	7⅜	Burr Ad Mc.20e)	18	8¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
5¼	.	Bush Terminal	6	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun27
23¼	17½	But Bros pf (1½)	2	19	19	19	Jun26
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM)Co	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 2
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun2
		C					
16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	2	19	18½	18½	— ⅝
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	14	6	6	6	+ ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	1	12	12	12	
23¼	11¾	Can Dry	3	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	33	33	33	+2
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun18
32⅜	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	3	27	26½	26½	— ¾
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	1	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	7	44½	43¾	44½	— ¼
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	3	25¾	25¾	25¾	
12½	5	Celotex Corp	20	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+ ½
26¼	17¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	.	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jun28
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	+ ¼
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	Jun18
11¾	4	Cent Vioietta S	1	5	5	5	Jul 2
6	3	Century Rio M	.	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun28
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(3e)	5	26⅜	25⅜	26⅜	+1¼
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	12	4⅜	4¼	4½	+ ¼
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	.	18	18	18	Jun26
30¾	17½	Cham P&F (.40e)	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	Jul 1
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	.	12½	12½	12½	Jul 1
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	5	37	36½	36½	— ⅜
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jul 2
47⅜	31¼	Ches Corp	1	4	4	4	Jul 2
21½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun24
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 2
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	2	¼	⅜	¼	+ ⅛
2½	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅜
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	Jun25
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 2
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	6	10	10	10	Jun28
11⅛	¼	Chi P T cv pf(3)	5	29½	29½	29½	Jun28
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	—1½
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 2
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun17
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 2
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	9	10½	10¼	10¼	Jun28
6⅜	2½	Childs Co	3	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	26	63⅛	62	(2¼	
14¼	10	City I & F .60e)	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun28
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	3	29½	29	29	—2½
43¼	26	Clev Gr B .80e)	1	33	33	33	Jun28
41½	25⅛	Climax U (1.20)	7	27½	27½	27½	
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	3	34	33¾	34	Jul 2
131	99⅛	Coca-Cola(1½e)	6	103¼	103	103	+ ⅛
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	Jun23
20	10⅜	Colgate P (½)	7	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛
98½	94	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	Jun28
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	9	22½	22	22	Jun28
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	15¾	15	15¾	Jul 2
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	6	18⅜	18½	18⅜	+ ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	6	18⅜	18⅜	18¾	+ ⅛
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	31	6⅛	6	6	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	80½	80½	80½	—2¼
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅜	Jun18
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	17½	16½	16½	Jun25
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	1	78	78	78	— ¼
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	9	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ⅜
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	95	95	95	Jun20
56	32	Com Inv Tr (4)	5	35	34¾	34⅞	— ⅛
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	3	100	100	100	Jun28
16⅝	8	Comi Solvents	5	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	43	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
43¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	5	60	59⅞	60	+ ⅛
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	45	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅜
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	3	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jul 2
12	10	Congress Cig ct	16	12	12	12	Jun19
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ½
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun28
9	4⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	3	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	15	28½	28⅛	28¼	
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	105½	105½	105½	
1⅛	⅜	Con Film Ind	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (½k)	3	(¾	6⅜	(¾	+ ⅜
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2½	2½	2½	Jun29
8⅛	5½	Conso. Oil (.80)	40	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun27
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 2
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 2
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+1
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
1⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	77	76	76	—2
49¼	33	Cont Can (1e)	6	38¼	38	38	— ⅛
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	4	112	112	112	Jul 1
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (¼e)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 1
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	32⅛	31½	31½	—1½
4¾	2	Cont Motors	15	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (½e)	6	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	2	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	1	18	18	18	
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	53	52	53	+ ½
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	*6	49½	49⅛	49⅜	+ ⅜
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	170	170	170	Jun28
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	16	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
1½	¾	Coty Internat'l	1	¾	¾	¾	Jun28
24¼	13	Crane Co	11	14¾	14¼	14¾	— ¼
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
7¾	3⅜	Crosley Corp	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 2
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	2

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Steel Industry Still Awaiting Defense Orders

NEW YORK (AP) — Steel required for United States defense work will total from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 tons according to unofficial estimates, "Iron Age" said in a weekly survey.

"Full force of the national defense program on the steel industry is not expected to be experienced in less than 90 days," asserted the review.

"The avalanche of news from Washington regarding appropriations has evidently created public acceptance of the idea that the program is well under way, so far as industry is concerned, but this is far from the fact.

"The Navy program is being accelerated, but military production of arms, airplanes, etc., is still delayed in Washington notwithstanding the anxiety of manufacturers to learn what they are expected to do."

Export trade other than British requirements has flattened out considerably, the publication said.

A feature of British purchasing was an order for 112,000 tons of 90-pound steel rails for quick shipment for repair of air raid damage.

"While steel ingot production has declined this week to 75 per cent of capacity owing to shutdowns for the holiday," the review added, "the rate probably would have been as good or better than last week had there been no holiday. Operations will snap back next week.

"June bookings were generally the best for that month since 1929. . . . While buyers are protecting themselves by building up larger inventories, they are in no sense being stampeded into buying abnormally large quantities. . . . The caution that exists seems to be predicated on an exception that the war may end within a few months."

Resale by the Italian Government of nearly 60,000 tons of scrap put pressure on the scrap market. "Iron Age" reported. The steel magazine's scrap composite price dropped 66 cents to $18.92 a ton

Power Output Up In June 29 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output increased to 2,514,461,000 kilowatthours in the week ended June 29 from 2,508,825,000 in the preceding week, the Edison Electric Institute said.

Latest output was .2 of one per cent above the preceding week and 9.3 per cent more than 2,300,-268,000 kilowatthours in the comparable 1939 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago according to major geographic areas were reported as follows by the institute:

New England 7, Middle Atlantic 6.1, Central Industrial 13.4, West Central 4.3, Southern States 8.1, Rocky Mountain 21.7, Pacific Coast 6.9.

Collateral Loans In Street Shrink

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reported collateral borrowings of its members totaled $331,853,505 as of June 29, a decline of $77,055,595 from May 31.

This aggregate was less than $100,000,000 away from the low for brokers loans established in August, 1932, at $241,599,043, and compared with the record high of $8,-549,383,979 on Oct., 1929.

FSCC Adds to Purchases Of American Cheese

CHICAGO (AP) — The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation June 25 purchased 719,000 pounds of American cheese on offers made subject to terms announced June 14, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange announced. Prices paid ranged from 15 to 16½ cents per pound.

The awards by states were: Massachusetts, 2 carlots at 15½ cents; Missouri, 8 carlots at 15¼ to 16 cents; Arkansas, 2 carlots at 15¼ cents; New York, 5 carlots at 16.15 cents; Maryland, 1,500 pounds at 16½ cents; Montana, 3 carlots at 15¼ cents; Wisconsin, 1 carlot at 15½ cents; Minnesota, 5 carlots at 15¼-½ cents; Oklahoma, 2 carlots at 15¾ cents; Washington, 3 carlots at 15-16 cents; and Oregon, 1 carlot at 15½ cents.

The FSCC on June 19 bought 3,560,000 pounds of American cheese.

Sale of Vacuum Cleaners Sets Record High in May

CLEVELAND (AP)—Sale of 173,-896 household vacuum cleaners in May established an all-time record for the month, C. G. Frantz, executive secretary of the Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturers' Association, announced.

The May figure compared with 170,209 in April and 114,377 in May, 1939, and played a large part in piling up the second largest January-May total in the industry's history. Five-month sales of 786,775 were exceeded only by 835,398 the same period of 1937.

Jewel Tea Sales Increase

CHICAGO (AP)—The Jewel Tea Company reported that its sales for the four weeks ended June 15 totaled $2,211,750 as compared to $1,806,537 for the same period last year, an increase of 22.4 per cent. Sales for the 24 weeks ended June 15 were $12,726,771 as compared to $11,171,649 for the same period a year ago, an increase of 13.9 per cent.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¼s 45-43	108.16	108.16	108.16
2 3¼s 46-44	109.15	109.15	109.15
1 3¼s 46-44 reg	109.12	109.12	109.12
1 4s 54-44	113.28	113.28	113.28
5 3s 48-46	110.21	110.21	110.21
11 4¼s 52-47	119.31	119.31	119.31
12 2½s 53-49	105.23	105.23	105.23
1 2¾s 60-55	107.24	107.24	107.24
3 2¾s 65-06	106.18	106.18	106.18

Federal Farm Mortgage

4 3s 49-44	107.20	107.20	107.20

Home Owners Loan

1 3s 52-44	107.10	107.10	107.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 Alleghany cv 5s'44	75¾	75	75
1 Alleghany cv 5s'49	66	66	66
6 Alleghany 5s '60 st	37	37	37
2 Allegh Val 4s'42	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 Allis-Chalm cv 4s'52	109	109	109
8 Am & For P 5s 2030	48⅝	48	48⅝
4 AmIGChem 5½s'49	102¼	101⅞	101⅞
1 Am Int 5½s'49	98¼	98¼	98¼
13 Am T&T 5½s'43			
	106.8	106 17-32	106 17-32
12 Am T&T 3¼s'66	108½	108⅛	108½
11 Am T&T 3¼s'61	109⅛	109	109
15 Am WW&E 6s'75	103	102⅛	103
2 Ang C Nitra deb '67	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
1 Arm Del 4s'55	102	102	102
19 AT&SF 4s'95	104¼	103⅞	103⅞
3 A T Ulte 4½s'64	49	49	49
1 Atl Refin 3s'53	106½	106½	106½
32 B&O '95 st A	27½	26⅝	27½
8 B&O '95 st C	29	28¾	28¾
44 B&O 2000 st D	27½	26⅞	27½
1 B&O '96 st F	27½	27½	27½
12 B&O cv '60 st	12	11⅝	11¾
6 B&O 1st 4s'48	67¼	66⅞	67¼
8 B&O S W '50 st	43	43	43
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s'51 st	58	58	58
1 Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	115¼	115¼	115¼
22 Beth Stl 3s'60	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
7 Beth Stl 3¼s'65	102¾	102¼	102¾
3 Beth Stl 3½s'52	107	107	107
7 Beth Stl 3½e 59	104¼	104	104⅛
25 Boston&Me 5s 67	57½	56	57½
15 Bost&Me 4¾s 61	55	54	55
10 Boston&Me 4¾s 61 st	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
10 Boston&Me 5s 55	59½	57⅜	59½
6 Boston & Me 5s 55 st	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
11 Bkly U Gas 5s 47	112	111½	111½
26 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	105	105	105
11 Buff R&P 57 st	37½	36¾	37
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	80	80	80
2 Can Nat Ry 5s 69 Jly	79½	79½	79½
4 Can Nat Ry 5s 69 Oct	80	80	80
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	79	79	79
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
2 Can Nat R Ry 4½s 56	77	77	77
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	77½	77½	77½
6 Can Nor 6½s 46	90	89¾	89¾
13 Can Pac 4s perp	42⅞	42½	42⅞
2 Caro C&O 6s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Cen New Eng 4s 61	45¼	45¼	45¼
5 Cen Pac 5s 60	43⅝	42⅜	42⅝
9 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	59½	59½	59½
2 Can RR NJ 5s 87	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
2 Cen Steel 8s 41	108¾	108¾	108¾
9 Certain-td 5½s 48	72½	72½	72½
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	98	97¾	98
4 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	98	97¼	98
5 C&O rfg 3½s 63F	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	12	12	12
3 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	83¾	83	83¾
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	77½	77½	77½
7 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	97	96½	97
7 CB&Q 3½s'74 9	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
14 Chic Gt West 4s '59	26	26	26
2 Chi I & L 4s '47	14	14	14
10 CMSP & Pac 5s '75 st	5	5	5
6 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Chi Ry 5s '27	43	43	43
10 CRI&P 4½s '52A	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105	105	105
101 City of NY 3s '80	95½	95	95⅛
12 CCC&StL 4½s '77	49¾	48½	49¾
4 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 CCC&StL GWM 4s '91	46	46	46
3 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	72	72	72
1 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
1 Col&So 4½s '80	26	26	26
5 Colmbia G 5s '52May	104	104	104
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
17 Comwlth Edcv3½s'58	121½	120¾	121½
7 Con Edis 3½s '48	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 Con Edis 3½s '58	107¾	107¼	107¾
4 Con Edis 3½s '56	106	106	106
7 Con Edis cv 2½s '51	106	105⅝	106
2 ConsumPow 3½s '70	110	110	110
1 ConsmPowIst3¼s'69	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Consm Pow 3¼s '66	107½	107½	107½
2 Contin'tl Oil 2¾s '48	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Crown Cork 4½s '48	102	102	102
1 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	105	105	105
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	23	22⅜	22⅝
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	31½	31	31½
5 Cuba RR 5s '52	27	27	27
6 Dayton P&L 3s '70	104¾	104¾	104¾
31 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	50	49¼	49⅝
5 D&RG West 5s '78	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 D Moin&Ft D 4s '35ct	4½	4¼	4½
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	108½	108½	108½
1 Det Int SS&A 5s 37	19½	19½	19½
23 Erie rfg 5s 67	11	10½	10¾
5 Erie rfg 5s 75	11	10⅝	11
5 Erie 1st 4s 96	55½	55½	55½
11 Erie cv 4s 53 A	19¼	19¼	19¼
24 Erie cv 4s 53 B	19¼	19¼	19¼
4 Fairbanks Morse 4s56	108	107¾	108
2 F'stone T&R 3½s 48	104½	104½	104½
15 Fla E Cst 5s 74	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
2 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	102	102	102
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	69	68	69
9 Goodrich 4¼s 56	102½	102½	102½
26 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101⅛	100¾	101⅛
21 Gt Nor 5s 73	94	94	94
11 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	86½	85	86½
8 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	87	85⅞	87
14 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107¾	107⅝	107¾
14 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	107¾	107⅝	107¾
33 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102¼	101⅛	102¼
36 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	93½	92¾	93½
26 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	77¾	76⅞	77¾
3 Gulf St 4½s 61	102	101⅝	102
1 Hoe&Co 1st mtg 44	78	78	78
1 Houst'n Oil Tex 4¼s'64	99	99	99
2 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	29	29	29
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	40	40	40
7 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11	10½	11
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	41¼	41¼	41¼
14 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	37	36⅞	37
5 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	43¼	43¼	43¼
6 Indus Rayon 4½s 48	105¼	105	105¼
27 Interb R Tr 6s 32	32¾	32⅝	32¾
5 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	79½	79½	79½
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	48½	48½	48½
4 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	58⅛	56¼	58⅛
30 Int Paper 6s 55	103¼	102⅝	103¼
1 Int Paper 5s 47	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Int T&T 4½s 52	27¾	27½	27½
12 Int T&T 5s 55	29	28⅞	28⅞
27 Jones&L St 4¼s 61	96	95½	95½
1 K C South 5s 50	63	63	63
3 K C Term 4s 60	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Lautaro Nit inc '75	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
4 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	48	48	48
3 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	35	35	35
1 Leh Val NY 4½s'40asd	35	35	35
2 Lex&East 5s '65	111	111	111
2 Libby McN&L 4s '55	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	90	90	90
2 Market St Ry 5s '45 St	61	60	61
8 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	92	91	92
1 Mead Corp 4½s '55	103	103	103
3 MichCen 3½s '52	90	90	90
2 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	102¾	102⅛	102¾
19 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	13⅜	13½	13⅜
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	22	22	22
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	10¾	10¾	10¾
4 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16	15⅞	15⅞
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	15	15	15
9 Mob & Oh 5s '38	31¾	31	31¾
2 Mob & Oh 5s '38 ct	31½	31½	31½
7 Mob & O 4½s '77	27	27	27
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	35	35	35
1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	31½	31½	31½
11 Mor&Essex3½s'2000	40¼	40¼	40¼
2 Mount StT&T 3¼s '68	108	108	108
4 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	106½	106⅜	106⅜
3 Nat Distill 3½s '49	102	102	102
1 NaRRMex4s'51asd	⅝	⅝	⅝
5 NJPow&L4½s'60	107	107	107
10 NOTex&M5½s'54	32	32	32
1 NY & Putnam 3s 93	47	47	47
6 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55½	55⅛	55½
18 NYC 4½s 2013 A	49½	49	49½
14 NYC cn 4s 98	56	55½	56
8 NYC cv 3¼s 52	53⅝	53¼	53¼
11 NYCh&StL 6s 41	79	78	78
12 NYCt&StL 5½s 74	62	61¾	62
13 NY Ch & StL 4½s 78	53	52⅝	53
7 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	48	48	48
12 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	15½	15½	15½
1 Colmbia G 5s '52	3	3	3
1 NY O&W rfg 4s92	3¾	3¾	3¾
9 NY Steam 3½s 63	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Norfolk & So 5s '41	66	66	66
5 Nor Sou 6s 61 ct	12½	12	12½
26 Nor Sou 5s 61A	13	12	13
5 Norf & W 4s 96	123	123	123
3 Nor Am Co 4s 59	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
26 Nor Pac 6s 2047	57¼	57	57¼
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	52¾	52¾	52¾
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	52½	52⅛	52⅛
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47½	47½	47½
10 Nor Pac 4s '97	65¼	65¼	65¼
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40	40	40
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109	109	109
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107⅜	107¼	107¼
5 Oklahoma G&E 4s'46	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	93	93	93
2 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s'46	115½	115½	115½
38 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106¼	105¾	105¾
3 Otis Steel 4½s'62A	70	70	70
6 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	108⅛	108¼	108¼
8 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	113¼	113	113¼
8 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	83	83	83
1 Penn Co 4s '63	102¼	102¾	102⅜
5 Pen-Dix 6s '41 A	100¼	100¼	100¼
8 Pen P&L t4½s '74	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6 Pen RR gen 5s '68	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Pen RR cn4½s 60	118¼	117¾	118¼
5 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	101¾	101½	101½
16 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	87	87	87
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s '31	97¼	97	97
4 Pen RR 4s '48	113½	113½	113½
11 Pen RR 3¾s '70	88¼	87¾	88
9 Pen RR 3½s '52	82¼	82	82
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	64½	64½	64½
7 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Phila Co 5s '67	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 PCC & SL 5s'70 A	104½	104½	104½
1 PCC & St L 4½s'77	100	100	100
9 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	71½	71¼	71½
4 Por Ri A Tob 6s'42 st	87½	86¾	87½
10 Por Ri A Tob 6s'42 st ct	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 Por RiAT 6s'42 unst	87½	87½	87½
7 Por Ri A T6'42 un st ct	89¼	89¼	89¼
58 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	20¼	20	20
1 Readg 4½s'97 A	69½	69¼	69¼
9 Republic Steel 4½s'61	99¾	99	99¾
17 Republic Steel 4½s'56	99¼	99	99¼
2 St L S F 4s'50 A	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 St LSF 4s'50 A ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
8 St L SW rfg 5s'90	9¼	9¼	9¼
3 St Paul Un D 5s'72	122¾	112¾	112¾
7 SA&A Pass 4s 43	63	62⅞	63
2 Schulco 8½s46A st	30	30	30
1 Seab AL cn 6s45	4	4	4
2 Sea AL 6s45 ct	4	3¾	4
17 Shell Un 2½s 54	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
7 Simmons cv 4s 52	100¼	100¼	100¼
13 Socony-Vac 3s64	105¾	105½	105½
6 So Bell T&T 3s79	105	105	105
2 So Col Pow 6s 47	105¾	105¾	105¾
15 Sou Kraft 4¼s46	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
23 Sou P&c 4½s68	38⅝	38	38
20 Sou Pac 4½s81	38	37¾	38
28 So Pac 4½s69	38¼	38	38
11 So Pac rfg 4s 55	55⅛	54⅞	55⅛
2 So Pac cit 4s49	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
7 So Pac 3¾s '46	50	49⅞	50
1 So Pac 4½s Ohe 77	44⅞	44¾	44¾
1 So Pac SFTer 4s50	66	66	66
15 South Ry 6½s 56	73&	73¼	73½
2 South Ry geen 6s 56	68	68	68
19 South Ry sn 6s 56	87¾	87¼	87¾
20 South Ry geen 4s 56	53	52½	53
20 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	106½	106½	106½
3 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
16 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	105⅛	104¾	105⅛
1 Studebkr cv 6s 45	93	93	93
6 Texark&FtSm5½s 50	86½	86½	86½
1 Tex Corp 3½s 51	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Tex Corp 3s 59	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	63½	63½	63½
25 Third Ave aj 5s 60	17	16½	17
1 Third Ave 4s 60	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Third Ave 4s 60	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Tidewater cv 6s 47	95¼	95¼	95¼
5 Un Pac 3½s 71	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	80	80	80
4 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	100	99¾	100
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛
5 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	108	108	108
7 Wabash 1st 5s 39	35	34½	35
3 Walwrth 4s 55	60¼	60¼	60¼
10 Warner Bros 6s 48	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 Warren Bros 6s 41	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
6 West Shore 4s 2361	45	44½	45
8 West Md 3½s 77A	85½	85½	85½
2 Westn Md 4s 53	81	81	81
2 Westn Pac 1st5s 46	113¾	113¾	113¾
5 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	11½	11½	11½
3 Westn Un 5s 51	63½	63½	63½
4 Western Un 5s 60	62½	62	62½
1 Western Un 4½s 50	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝
53 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	102	101⅞	102
15 Wilsonart 5½s 43 47	98½	98½	98½
2 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	108⅝	108	108¼
8 Young S&T cv 4s 48	104½	104	104

Foreign Bonds

10 Antwerp 5s '58	24¼	24	24
9 Argentine 4½s '48	78	78	78
18 Australia 5s '55	45	44½	45
14 Australia 4½s '56	40	39½	40
2 Belgium 7s '55	47	47	47
1 Berlin City 6s '58	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜
4 Bra 11 8s '41	12½	12¾	12⅝
9 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	10¾	10¼	10¾
9 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	10½	10¼	10¼
3 BrazilCRyEl 7s '52	10½	10½	10½
1 Brisbane 6s '50	50	50	50
27 Buen A 4½s '77	47	45	47
5 Buen A 4½s '76	48	48	48
15 Canada 5s '52	86¼	86½	86¼
1 Canada 4s '60	77	77	77
2 Canada 3¼s '61	70½	70½	70½
2 Canada 3s '67	68	68	68
22 Canada 2½s '45	69	69½	69½
1 Chile 7s '42	11	11	11
1 Chile 6s '60	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 Chile 6s '60 asd	11	11	11
1 Cordoba City7s'57st	48½	48½	48½
1 Cundnla Pv 7s '42	70	70	70
5 Denmark 4½s '62	24¼	24	24¼
1 Dom 1st 5½s '69 ext	70	70	70
1 Dresd 7s '45	15¾	15¾	15¾
8 Ger Gov 5½s '65	18¼	18⅛	18⅛
1 GtConElPJap6½s'50	70	70	70
61 Ital Pub Util 7s'52	31½	30	30
35 Italy 7s 1951	48⅜	46¾	47
5 Japan 6½s'54	85	85	85
3 Japan 5½s'65	66	66	66
1 Leipzig 7s'47	15½	15½	15½
8 Met Water 5½s'50	42	39⅞	42
23 Milan City 6½s'52	33	30	30
7 N Sou Wales 5s'57	41½	41½	41½
2 N Sou Wales 5s'58	40	39½	40
17 Norway 4½s'68	28	27½	28
7 Norway 4½s'65	27½	27½	27½
20 Norway 4s'63	27½	27	27½
2 Orient Dev 5½s'58	52½	52½	52½
12 Panama 5s'63 A st asd	52½	52	52
2 Peru 7s'59	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Peru 1st 6s'60	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6¾	6¾	6¾
3 Rio de Jan 8s 46	6¾	6¾	6¾
3 Rio de J 6½s 53	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	6¾	6¾	6¾
12 Rome 6½s 52	36¼	35	35
2 Sao Paul City 8s52	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	24	24	24
5 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	7¾	7¼	7¼
2 Taiwan El P 5½s71	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
5 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
10 Ujigawa El P 7s 45	91	86½	90
17 Uruig aj 3¼s4s¼s'79	36	33	36
1 Westph UnElP 6s53	17¾	17¾	17¾

Total bond sales today (in dollars), 2,-719,000. Previous day 3,898,000. Week ago 4,567,500. Year Ago 4,142,500. Two years ago 7,395,500. Jan. 1 to date, 855,864,300. Year ago 845,519,475. Two years ago 895,-361,005.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Balt Amer Insur	10c	..	Aug. 15	July 31
Boston Safe D&Tr	$4	..	July 15	July 2
Distillers Ltd	1¼%	..	Aug. 7	July 5
First N Bk (Alex)	25c	..	July 1	June 26
Merch N Bk (Ind)	$1	..	June 29	June 29
Nat Liberty Ins	10c	..	Aug. 15	July 31

Irregular

Cons Gas(Reading)	35c	..	Sep. 14	Aug. 30

Accumulated

Amer Zinc Lead & Sm $5 conv pr pf	$1.25	..	Aug. 1	July 19

Reduced

Address-Mult	25c	..	Aug. 10	July 25

Final

Distillers Ltd	83⅓%	..	Aug. 7	July 5

Regular

Allentown-Beth 7% pf	Gas $7½c	Q	Aug. 10	July 31
Amer Stove Co	25c	..	Aug. 1	July 18
Atlas Accep Corp 5% pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 20
Balt Amer Insur	10c	S	Aug. 15	July 31
Boston Safe D & T	$4	S	July 15	July 2
Bullock's Inc pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 11
Century Ribbon M pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 20
Cerro de Pasco Cop	$1	..	Aug. 1	July 16
C C C & St L Ry Do pf	$5	S	July 1	July 20
Crystalite Prod Co 6% pf	$1.25	S	July 31	July 20
Decca Records	$1.50	Q	June 29	June 22
Detroit Man R R gtd	15c	Q	Aug. 28	Aug. 14
Detroit Mich Stove 5% pf	$2.50	S	July 1	June 15
Dist Bnd (Los Angeles, Calif) 6% pf	$1	..	July 25	July 15
Employers Group A	37½c	Q	July 1	June 29
Eppens Smith Co	25c	Q	July 31	July 17
First N B (Alex)	$2	S	Aug. 1	July 25
First Nat Bk (Hazleton, Pa)	$1.75	S	July 1	June 26
First Nat Bank (Pen Argyl)	$2.25	Q	July 10	June 29
First Nat Bk (Wichita Falls)	$2	S	July 1	July 15
First Nat Bank & Tr (Vicksburg)	75c	S	July 1	June 29
Fort Worth Nat Bank (Texas)	80c	S	July 1	July 1
Foundation Tr Shares A	80c	S	June 29	June 29
General Finance Cp	8c	..	July 15	.....
Greenfield Gas Lt Co. 6% non-cum pf	5c	Q	July 22	July 11
Holyoke Water Power Co	75c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Home Tel & Tel, 7% pf	20c	Q	July 3	June 28

National Unity Urged By Elliott Roosevelt

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 3 (AP)—Complete unity of this country's citizens, both in support of its national leaders and in opposition to subtle infiltration of "fifth column" activities, was urged July 1 by Elliott Roosevelt in a radiocast.

He stressed the need for availing ourselves of "the finest brains and greatest abilities wherever we may find them," and said party lines must be crossed freely whenever desirability of such action shall manifest itself.

Mr. Roosevelt warned his listeners to watch out for subtle methods of those who would divide the country's citizens. He cited the case of asserted German subsidy on textbooks for a South American country, and said the ruse was used to propagandize the citizens there.

New York Relief Costs Approved by City Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3—Expenditures of $73,726,901 for relief, including $47,500,000 for direct relief for the remaining six months of 1940 and $26,226,901 for administrative costs on an annual basis, had been approved by the Board of Estimate today. New York City's part of direct relief cost will amount to $24,740,400, with Federal and State Governments contributing the remainder.

Apartments Assigned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3—The first 70 families have been assigned apartments in South Jamaica Houses in Queens, the New York City Housing Authority announced yesterday. The project, expected to be completed early in August at a cost of $2,160,000, will have apartments for 448 low-income families, or approximately 1,570 persons.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

REFINED ladies-gentlemen introduce new patented finest quality men's ties, silk lined throughout, profitable money-making opportunity. Write Ingenuities, 745 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON
Adjacent to The Mother Church
Attractively
Furnished Housekeeping Suites
1 to 4 rooms with thoroughly equipped kitchens, some with tile bath and shower. Convenient to all Boston activities.
Rates Upon Request
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street, Boston
KENmore 0482

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA MONICA CALIFORNIA
THE CHARMONT
You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation, reasonably priced, with garage. 130 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

COUNTRY BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD NOW OPEN
Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING TO CALIFORNIA?
Let us SHIP YOUR HOUSEHOLD GOODS THROUGH CARS, LOW RATES
EMPIRE FREIGHT COMPANY
93 Huntington Avenue, Boston KEN 4435

PHOTOGRAPHY

ROLLS Developed. Two beautiful double weight professional enlargements, 8 high gloss enamel prints, 25c. One Day Service. Send for free mailing bag. Universal Photo Service, Box 612-T, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—Exclusive home, next First Church of Christ, Scientist; large airy rooms; five minutes Fair; free parking. ZIMMER 144-41 Sanford Ave.

ROSE GARDEN APARTMENTS

WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS, 10 Min. to Grounds
FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 87-42 Elmhurst Ave. Elmhurst, L. I. HA. 4-6067
1-2-3 Rooms, Private Bath, 2 Elevators
All new furniture, $1.50 per person and up per day. Mr. Robertson, Mgr. No dining room. No cooking. Recommend reservations in advance.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

A Little Bit of Old England
Trinity Court, 175 Dartmouth Street, Boston
Ken. 6320
Furnished and unfurnished apartments available for immediate occupancy.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

LOCUST COURT and LOCUST ARMS
55-59 LOCUST AVENUE

5 minutes' walk to station; a few vacancies of various sized apartments, 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, including new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious; rentals moderate. Representative on premises.

ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Tel. New Rochelle 7167 Larchmont 327

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

N. Y. C., 660 Fort Washington Ave. (4-K)—3 furnished rooms, attractive; sublet July-October; near church, stores, Park; reasonable.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

WOODHAVEN, N. Y. C.—5½ light rooms, sun porch; newly decorated, modern; garage optional; near high school. VIR. 7-3161.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning & Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades. 15 West Preston St. Vernon 2010

BEDDING

MARKS bedding specialists, hair mattresses reconverted into innerspring; box spring sterilized, remade, 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th). N.Y.C. TR. 7-8195

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

(HAPPY HOURS)—Age 5-14; supervised activities, swimming; begins June 29th. Information, JANE BLAKE, Vales Gate, New York

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR rent, week, month, cottage with garden. Inquire Evans cottage, West Yarmouth, Englewood Beach, Mass. or ELIZABETH HUSSY So. Yarmouth, Boston phone Com. 7591.

CABIN—For rent furnished, with or without boat; bathing, boating, fishing; by week, month or season; on East Waushacum Lake, Sterling, Mass. Inquire MR. BURT BALL, Phone Sterling 3R3.

Local Classified

(Continued)

COUNTRY BOARD

BEAUTY VIEW—Quiet, comfortable home for rest and study. Pleasant rooms, good food. Phone 686-J-1, MRS. FLOYD R. GOODMAN, Honesdale, Pa. R. D. 4.

GLENWOOD LODGE Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors; modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

WESTPORT, CONN.—Attractive, comfortable rooms in artistically remodeled old barn; excellent meals; near station, village, beach. Casa Pittoresca, 455 Compo Road, Westport 3680.

DOGS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A thoroughbred Norwegian Elkhound, 15 months old, very handsome and friendly disposition, house-broken. Apply to MR. BLAIR CROWELL, Cutler Rd., Hamilton, Mass. Tel. Hamilton 503-M.

DRESSMAKING

MRS. ETHEL E. BROMBERG, 73 West Hamilton Rd., Englewood, N. J. Dressmaker, Tailored and Evening Wear. Also REMODELING. Tel. Englewood 3-7018-J. If out during day, please call after 6 p. m.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN & WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE
WO 2-2080 780 B'way, N. Y. C.
LOUISE C. HAHN

FOR SALE OR RENT

PLANTING ISLAND, MARION, MASS.
Year-round house, attractively furnished; 9 rooms, 2 baths, showers, fireplace, heat, electric range and refrigerator, attached garage; private beach, near Kittansett Golf Club, Beverly Yacht Club. Shown by appointment. THE PATCHES, Bass River, Hyannis 995-W.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR quick sale, rugs, antique furniture, china, 2 large pictures, A. S. HIGGINS, 89 Galen St., Watertown, Mass. Mid. 2439-J.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FUR STORAGE

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
George L. Curtis, Ladies' Tailor
12 West Street, Boston HAN 6971

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Couple, Christian Scientists preferred; Westchester; require excellent cook and chauffeur-butler; only experienced, cheerful people with excellent references considered; please state experience, nationality, age, salary expected. Write Box R-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING home with attention. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 922 No. 5th Street, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483

QUIET and secluded room for rest and study, attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, South Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

HOUSES FOR SALE

DENVILLE, N. J.—Frame dwelling, all improvements; 2-car garage; shade trees; lot 160x350; near golf course, churches, stores. WALTON (owner), 135 Williams St., New York City. Room 1503.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG. 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers, Storage, New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston, KENmore 3623.

EST. — HENRY P. TOWNSEND — 1916
Moving, crating, packing, shipping, fireproof storage; member of Allied Van Lines, Inc. 224 Elmer St., Westfield, N. J. Tel. 2-1621.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

MOVERS PACKERS — Responsible service, local, long distance. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington, Mass. ARL 0210-0211

OFFICES TO LET

LARGE corner room suitable for professional person. Corner of Commonwealth Ave. and Fairfield St., Boston. Com. 9289.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
A vacation place of distinction offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Mgrs. Bantam Lake, P. O. Lakeside, Conn. Rates from $22.50.

ROOMS—Large, semi-private bath; $15 double; ½ mile from Buck Hill Falls, Entrekin, Mountainhome, Pa. Phone Cresco 5611.

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England Homestead; all modern improvements; excellent table; ideal vacation spot; reasonable rates.

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE

Advertised only in the Monitor. A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea. Our own fresh vegetables. Modern improvements. Weekly rates $17.50 to $27. Send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE, CAMDEN, ME.

UNSURPASSED mountain view, home cooking; low rates; swimming, fishing; near Lake Chemolain, Burpees, Vergennes, Vermont. Tel. Addison 269.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—scientific specialists in pest control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street), New York. Branches near you.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwins, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1332 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
Expert Work—Tubes Tested Free
GEORGE'S, 171A Mass. Ave., Boston; Cir. 6913

REAL ESTATE

MARSHFIELD HILLS Estate For Sale
Very attractive 9-room, year-round home. Excellent condition. Two baths; lavatory; fireplaces; sunroom; dry cellar; two-car garage; four acres, greater part beautifully landscaped; broad ocean and country view. Ideal for family with children. John L. Rothery Co. Tel. Scituate 566—Res. 397 (Mass.).

Albord Bros., Realtors
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HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods
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Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

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Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
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OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
30 Years in Flatbush

COMPLETE REAL ESTATE SERVICE
ANDREW HAYE & SON, 139 North Ave., Plainfield, N. J., Tel. Plfd. 6-1617

ROOMS AND BOARD

RESTFUL, quiet home; large, airy rooms with private baths; convenient, pleasant, residential location; good meals. 208 Prospect St. Guest House, East Orange, N. J. Same management Scott Riddle Inn, Or. 5-9746

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLEETHURST (Flushing), N. Y., 154-50 13th Ave.—2 attractive rooms, cross ventilation, private home; beautiful surroundings, trees; 8 min. to Fair; $1.50 each; weekly rates. LAWSON, Ind. 3-8318.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 143-71 Ash Ave., Fl. 9-8681-J—Delightful rooms, private home; large porch; near church. Fair, transit. MRS. LEPHARDT.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 142-03 58th Avenue—Private home, large airy rooms; walking distance Fair; free parking. Ind. 3-3536.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 37-04 Parsons Boulevard—Comfortable, airy rooms, private home; excellent location, near Fair, transit, church; reasonable rates; free parking. Noble, Ind. 3-8518.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 33-57 190th St.—Double and single; private home; free parking; with or without board; reasonable. PYNE, Fl. 7-9078.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—2 attractive rooms, private family; walking distance to Fair. BO 8-9332. 110-33 70th Avenue.

LITTLE NECK, N. Y., 41-49 Morgan St.—Large double and single room; cool, comfortable; 2 bathrooms; reasonable; free parking. MERRY, Ba. 9-8296-R.

Local Classified

(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Restful, cool rooms near beach and church; $1 daily per person (2 in room) free bathing. Hotel Troy, 1310 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave.—Attractive, quiet single and double rooms for business people and transients. HULIT, Ken. 9196.

BOSTON, 383 Commonwealth Ave.—1 large, with private bath; also large unfurnished room with running water. Circle 6906.

BOSTON 58 Fenway—Comfortable, airy rooms, one with private bath; elevator; near The Mother Church. Com. 7573. WARREN.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro Street. Circle 7702.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, S. 8—Comfortable, airy rooms, two baths, one with shower; fourth floor, elevator. Com. 9694. DUNHAM.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

N. Y. C., 78th Street 107 West—Front Parlor suitable one, two; running water, homelike, refined, quiet house, $6.50; other doubles.

N. Y. C., 44 West 96th—Desirable, cool studio, single, double; 2 windows, piano, elevator; church; transportation. AC 2-9260. SIMPSON.

N. Y. C., 622 West 114th St. (Apt. 4)—Cheery, cool; innersprings, kitchen; single, double; near church, Columbia Univ., subway.

N. Y. C.—Exceptional room, private bath, sunny, cross ventilation, elevator, switchboard, 55th, near Fifth Ave. Circle 7-6306 (Apt. 3-F).

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55th—Desirable room for a woman. Circle 7-6390, Apt. 7A. MRS. MILLS.

N. Y. C., 78 Manhattan Ave., Apt. 1-M (West 103rd St.)—Quiet, refined; adjacent bath; near park; only roomer. Call evenings: $5.

N. Y. C., 81st St. West—Pleasant single, immaculate apartment, river view, kitchen privileges, elevator, desirable building. TR. 4-8456, evenings.

SUMMIT, N. J. (20 miles from N. Y. C.)—Good air—top of Orange Mountain. Comfortable, immaculate, quiet rooms, lovely grounds. 79 New England Ave. Tel. Summit 6-5426.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired. Fully Insured
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
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Trafalgar 7-6000

RUGS CLEANED, REPAIRED INSURED STORAGE
KOCHIAN & CO., 160 Boylston St., Boston Hub 1618

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine sold, adjusted in home $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG married man, 34, experienced in salesmanship, retail sales and 10 years' banking, including collections, credits, loans, investments, etc., desires opportunity with future executive ability, adaptable, able solicitor. Write Box L-160, The Christian Science Monitor, Room 2618, Lewis Tower Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, first-class references, wishes position. Write Box N-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE refined woman seeks congenial employment, hostess, home management, receptionist, travel anywhere. Owns and drives car. Write Box L-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT, or any journalistic work, anywhere; good newspaper style, direct and concise; fine command of English; rewrite and editing experience; widely traveled, well educated, cultural background; excellent references in journalistic field. Write Box R-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COMPANION, free to travel, reading, typing; drives car. Write Box C-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG lady, cultured, wishes position as nursery governess (five years' experience); also care older children—tutoring. Write Box G-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

STORE SPACE

BOSTON—Store space in well-established shop on Newbury St., suitable for women's wear or millinery; corsetiere; excellent display window and work room; references. Ken. 2836.

SUMMER BOARD

CHERRY RIDGE GUEST HOUSE, Mystic, Conn.—Charming house, refined atmosphere, excellent table; moderate rates; overnight guests accommodated. Tel. Mystic 155-2, or write for descriptive folder.

SHADYKNOLL—Picturesque six acres near Rumson; fine ocean bathing, tennis, golf, riding, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted, $18-$23; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

THE WHITE HOUSE near Annapolis—Beautiful vacation spot; restful; swimming, boating; best food, home produced; $15 weekly. MRS. L. W. KRAPISH, Riva, Maryland.

THE HILLSIDE
Holderness, N. H.
Overlooking Little Squam Lake—Bathing, fishing, tennis, mountain scenery, all modern improvements, home-cooking. Weekly rates $18-$21; booklet. B. C. ELLIS, Prop.

TWIN MTS., N. H.—Temples Home Sweet Home; home atmosphere, restful, modern; fresh milk, cream, vegetables, home-made bread. Tel. 1-23, Route 3.

TUMBLE BROOK
Lake Winnepesaukee, So. Wolfeboro, N. H. Ideal summer vacation at country home; excellent food and pleasant rooms; swimming, fishing and golf near by; rate $14 per week. For information, MRS. MURIEL L. OLNEY, So. Wolfeboro, N. H., R. F. D.

THE HOMESTEAD, No. Chichester, N. H., offers a restful vacation in modern farm home; near Concord; home cooking, our own farm products; large, airy rooms; moderate rates. MRS. EDWARD EDMUNDS.

SUMMER HOMES

VERMONT—Charming mountain housekeeping bungalow; bathroom, open fireplace; free boat. $25 weekly; excellent market deliveries; special Scout rate. Carmel Haley, Lake Rescue, Ludlow.

SUMMER RENTALS

OUR FURNISHED HOME while we are at camp; modern; large lawns; 3 miles to beaches; five bedrooms. P. O. Box 26, Kennebunk, Maine.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, chokers. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

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325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

The Sutton Oil Co.
Arthur E. Sutton *Joseph S. Hall*
FUEL OIL
OIL BURNERS
Tel. 2711

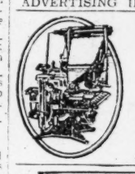
Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

APPROPRIATE GIFTS
for
June Graduation and Weddings
W. D. WEBB INC.
117 GREENWICH AVENUE TEL 124

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Greenwich, Conn.
Member of Federal Reserve System

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

For Picnics!
Frankfurter and Hamburger Rolls
20c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum Street

CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave. W. Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts. Fresh Daily

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

MIDDLETOWN

For all lines of
INSURANCE
See
BUTLER'S
Opp. "Town Clock"

PELTON'S
Toiletries
for men and women
SANDWICHES - SODA BAR
108 Main St. and 186 E. Main St.
Tel. 1259 Tel. 647

JULY WHITE SALE
now in progress
CAULKINS & POST, Inc.
481 MAIN STREET TELEPHONE 1235

CONROY'S
We enjoy serving Monitor Readers
Fancy Groceries Delicatessen
364 Main Street Telephone 2389

The Forest City Laundry

has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you, too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop.
248-250 William St.
'Phone 456

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

HEWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN

(Continued)

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

Purpora Posture Shoes
designed, manufactured and fitted by Joseph Purpora for Complete Comfort.
PURPORA POSTURE SHOE
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 Temple Street 7-1314

ROSENFELD'S
791 Chapel Street
Specializing the Better Grade Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street at the Taft

CASH CLEARANCE
All Spring and Summer Models *greatly reduced*
$3.95 up
THEISS FROCKS
78 CENTER STREET

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

WHALLEY TIRE CO.
Tydol Gas — Miller Tires
Lubrication — Batteries
Prompt and Courteous Service
225 Whalley Ave. 1545 State St.
Cities Service Gas
Goodyear Tires
Service Everywhere
PARKING
CHARLIE'S
255 George Street 8-5722

WHITTON FLOWER SHOP
Flowers for All Occasions

1102 Chapel St. 7-1846

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Norwalk 5658 9 a. m. to 11 a. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

OLDEN TIME BOTTLING WORKS
Norwalk's Favorite Beverages
DRY GINGER ALE
and many other delicious flavors
WM. H. FERRIS, Prop.
9 Van Zant St., East Norwalk Ph. 966

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Masonry Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St. Washington St.
Tel. 1781 Tel. 53 Tel. 652

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Miller's Lilliputian Shoppe
175 BEDFORD STREET
TEL 3-1269
"Costumers to Children"

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

Brown Brothers Ideal Market
"ONE PARK ROW"
PHONE 4-1193

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

(Continued)

The Stamford Dept. Store
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

TROPI-TEX
A regular business suit that weighs only 43 ounces $27.50
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
The KINGSBURY Shop
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
Post Rd., Noroton, Conn. Darien 5-2116
19 River St., Stamford, Conn. Phone 4-1532

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street, Stamford Phone 3-3171
PLAY the American Way
in our made-for-action playclothes for Women, Men and Children
Pickwick Gift Shop
Picture Framing, Lamps, Shades
"Gifts for All Occasions"
117 Atlantic St. Phone 3-8024

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5597. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at Sears for Sporting Goods!
ENJOY LIFE OUTDOORS
Tennis and Golf Equipment at lowest prices for value.
Tents, cots, hammocks, stoves and jugs for camping.
Famous Waterwitch Outboard Motors priced from $24.95
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Vacation Supplies Are in Order
CAMP BLANKETS
Plain Grey, Tan and Heather Mixture
$2.98, $3.98, $4.98 and $5.98

THE MILLER & PECK CO.
See our collection of
Sea-Worthy Bathing Suits
on our second floor.
Of wool, rayon shark skin. Dozens of models. $1.98 to $5.98

Reproductions of old hob-nail glass. Prices start at $1.
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
JEWELER 159 BANK STREET

Sun 'n Fun Fashions and Smart Apparel for your vacation
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. Main Street Waterbury

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Now is the
TIME
to have your
Permanent Wave . . . at
O'NEILL'S
Charles St. at Lexington

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

Martindale Employment Service
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept.—
Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
Licensed Employment Agent

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

Sending the Youngsters to Camp? Use Blatt's Easy Payment Plan
—to outfit them. You'll need your ready money for camp fees, train fare, etc. What a boon to be able to buy every stitch of their camp clothes as well as equipment on our Easy Payment Plan, which gives you ample time to pay.
Credit Office—5th Floor
KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
NEON SIGN IN WINDOW
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass
Hand Bags Gloves
Famous Maid
HOSIERY SHOPS
Lingerie 1442 ATLANTIC AVENUE
(Cor. Atlantic and New York Aves.)

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave. 2124 Atlantic Ave.
1700 Pacific Ave.

SPENCE RESTAURANT
2808 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
Open Air Dining in Addition to Our Main Dining Room. No Liquor Served.

COLLINGSWOOD

The House of Castor
Furriers
Exclusive Suits and Coats
Phone 485 713 Haddon Ave.

Bartlett-Seaman Co.
Jeddo Coal
Genuine Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
Lumber and Building Material
Collingswood 1200 Haddonfield 1910

FAULKNER FIXES FAULTY OIL BURNERS
Electrical Installation
Call Collingswood 437
And Haddonfield 253-J

CRANFORD

Telephone Cranford 6-0866 Fertilizers Hardware
Jack W. Apgar
104 N. Union Ave., CRANFORD, N. J.
Pittsburgh Paint Products
House Furnishings

Seager's Drug Store
J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm.
Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR 6-0700

CRANFORD Esso STATION
HAS P. JONES, Prop.
cor. Springfield and North Aves.
Cranford 6-0884
COMPLETE LUBRICATION and WASHING SERVICE
Cars Called for and Delivered

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-5382 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Live to Serve!
"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it."
LAUNDERING
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Crescent Laundry
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

Chas. T. Horrocker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 3-4990

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Radios and Radio Service
Wiring and Repairs
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
18 Washington Place OR 3-8503

For Delicious Ice Cream Sodas or Sundaes
Visit LLOYD'S
Delicatessen, Restaurant, Soda Bar
We specialize in Lloyds Broiled Steak Sandwiches, with French Fries and Lettuce and Tomatoes . . . 40c
551 MAIN ST. OR 4-2303

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
15 East Palisade Avenue
HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

Flowers by Wire
GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS
ART FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
8 North Dean St. Englewood 3-4884-5

NEW JERSEY

ENGLEWOOD

(Continued)

C. J. COOKE,
SHELL SERVICE STATION
Dean St., Corner Demarest Avenue
LUBRICATION • Tire Service
Cars called for and delivered
ENGLEWOOD 3-4208

WEAVER'S 47 EAST PALISADE AVE.
A DEPARTMENT STORE FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE
Complete Assortment of Fresh New Merchandise
Coats, Suits, Dresses, Lingerie, Dress Accessories, Linens, Beddings, Curtains, Draperies, Silks, Woollens, Dress Cottons, Notions, Sewing Needs, Millinery.
Mail and Phone Orders Promptly Filled
Telephone Englewood 3-3800

HADDONFIELD

WARREN'S SERVICE STATION
TANNER STREET
Richfield Gas and Oils
Tires and Accessories
Service Planned to Meet Your Needs
Our attention is personal
to you and your car
PHONE HADDONFIELD 3730

"Outfitters for Gentlemen"
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks
J. B. Simpson—Custom tailored suits
111 KINGS HIGHWAY HADDONFIELD

JOHN D. BARR
Insurance
Business Phone: Camden 3635

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings

HADDON HEIGHTS

WILLIAM V. DENISE
Atlantic Service Station
Clements Bridge Rd., and White Horse Pike, Haddon Heights, N. J.
For delivery service call H. H. 4432

Alberta's Beauty Salon
Specializing in Machine and Machineless Permanents
613 Station Ave. Phone H. H. 3209

HOBOKEN

VARLEY MOTOR CORP.
1418 Willow Ave., Hoboken, N. J.
SALES SERVICE Ford AND REPAIRS
USED CARS AND TRUCKS

LEVITIN & UNTERWEISER INSURANCE
2852 Boulevard Jersey City
JOurnal Square 2-0665

STEVENS BARBER SHOP
FRANK PELUSO, Prop.
Complete Barber Service
MANICURING BOOTBLACK
605 WASHINGTON STREET

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
530 BERGEN AVENUE, BER. 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, INC.
Birds Eye Frosted Foods, Lima Beans, 2 pkgs. 45c
Lea Garden Pure Honey 1-lb. jars 29c
Large Packages Lux 2 for 45c
173 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-4300

SUP

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Applegate Farm
GUERNSEY MILK
ICE CREAM
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St., Montclair 2-5980

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
39 Marion Road, Montclair. N. J.
TEL. MONT. 2-8360
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
Selling "Triple Filtered" Fuel Oil
(Hyper Refined Only Not a blend)

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
and Sportswear
Kane's GOWNS SPORTSWEAR
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

CHALLICE
Super Curline Beauty Salon
Permanent Specialists
16 CHURCH ST. Montclair 2-6660

HOSTESS GIFTS
Supplies for Summer Homes and Camps
Madisons
427-429 Bloomfield Avenue

NEWARK

A. C. BERTHOLON
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

Your response for our shoes has been most gratifying. We now offer them to you at Reduced Sale Prices:
$4.85—$7.85—$8.85
Only for ten days.
ELFIN'S SHOE SHOP
26 Academy St. Phone Ma. 3-5325

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555, 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Friday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites. Films and Candy
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

Traflet's
HOME-MADE ICE CREAM AND CANDIES
WE DELIVER TEL. OR 3-8624
Cor So. Essex Ave. and Central Ave.

PASSAIC

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

SEARS—Passaic
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 Madison Street
Tel Pa 2-10100

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
96 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.
188 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

The Servicenter
Courteous ESSO SIGN *Service*
Passaic Avenue and Prospect Street
Passaic, N. J. Tel. Pa. 2-8611

SISCO DAIRY CO
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTS WEAR
131 Park Ave. Plfd. 6-2776

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For FINE FURS
consult
VOGELS
206 E. FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD
Tel. PLFD. 6-4250

Professional Beauty Service for Discriminating Women
Appointment Only
Olive A. Brownell
812 W. Front near Grant Ave.
Tel. Plfd. 6-0618

Taylor's Speciality Shop
Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves
Newest Shades in Hosiery
Always on Hand
201 Watchung Ave. opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

Robert Lipton, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
EST. 1892 PLFD. 6-5269
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

CLAIRE MORTON SHOPPE
Quality Millinery
for the discriminating woman
205 E. 5th St., opp. City Hall

RIDGEWOOD

C. L. Hargert & Co.
INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Bonds
Direct Claim Service
2 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ri. 6-2147

WONDER
GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

Electric Home Servants, Inc.
APPLIANCES
Refrigerators Ranges, Dishwashers, and Modern Kitchens
Bendix Home Laundry
Ri. 6-1414 135 E. Ridgewood Ave.

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

RUTHERFORD

Rutherford Auto Supply Co.
"Everything for your car"
GOODRICH TIRES — BATTERIES
SEAT COVERS — RADIOS
ACCESSORIES
TIRE AND BATTERY SERVICE
12 Sylvan St., opposite the Rivoli
Ru. 2-7089

Werners
Complete Outfitters to Men
Palm Beach and Summer Suits
By the Rivoli Ru. 2-1178

SUMMIT

Joseph O. Chrystal, Inc.
24-Hour Metered Deliveries
Free Oil Burner Cleaning and Emergency Oil Burner Service With Yearly Oil Contracts
FUEL - OIL
Nights, Sundays and Holidays SU 6-2808
387 Springfield Ave SU 6-0271

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
Raymond W Stafford Office:
Developer 100 Ashland Rd.

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware Paints
House Furnishings Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

TRENTON

Hand Bags Gloves
Famous Maid
HOSIERY SHOPS
Lingerie 18 S. Broad Street
Trenton, N. J.

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1386, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Be Comfortable Every Summer
JOHNS-MANVILLE
Rock Wool
HOME INSULATION
326 Broad St. Summit, N. J.
Phone Summit 6-3820

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy
Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

WALTER BURD'S
AMOCO SERVICE STATION
Center for Lubrication
Central Ave. and Quimby St., Westfield, N.J.
Tel. We. 2-3932

Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
—Insurance Counselors
Life—Annuity—Fire and all forms of Casualty Protection for clients who appreciate conscientious and impartial analysis and counsel.
53 Elm St., Westfield, N. J. 2-3115

SUNRISE DAIRY
"The Cream Top Dairy"
1010 SOUTH AVE. TEL. WE. 2-4400
Will be pleased to serve you with quality dairy products in the following municipalities:
Plainfield, North Plainfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Westfield, Mountainside, Garwood, Cranford, Kenilworth, Roselle Park, Roselle and Rahway.

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

BISSELL'S TEXTILE STORE
Curtains, Yard Goods, Domestics
We now carry Sure-Fit Slip Covers that fit any style of chair or davenport —$2.95 and up.
210 E. BROAD ST TEL. WE. 2-0298

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHITNEY'S
SUMMERLAND — Where all your summer furniture and furnishing needs are shown with glamour and priced moderately NOW OPEN.
FOURTH FLOOR
Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

Hoag and Taylor
Maiden Lane and James Street
BEACH ROBES
for Men $2.25 and up

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

WILKE'S
Fine Odorless Garment Cleaning
for "Colors That Sing"
DIAL 4-1251

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y
Green Houses
Western Ave.

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS
HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A White Summer
Wherever you go this summer take plenty of white with you, for that is what will be worn. White Hats—White Shoes—White Bags—White Costumes—White Coats—and for the men—White Throughout.
See the smartest in white
at McLEAN'S

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Flue Lining, Brick Steel Products
SPRING COAL PRICES
Convenient Paying Plan
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

BRONXVILLE

LET
IMPERIAL RUG CO.
Shampoo your GOOD Rugs and Upholstery
We know how to preserve color and texture.
We also store, repair and sell Rugs
1179 Yonkers Ave., Yonkers. Tel. Dev. 8661

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3623

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

McCOMB AND McCOMB
Cleaners-of-Fine-Rugs
A 9x12 Domestic Rug Shampooed for $5.00
SCARSDALE 205. TUCKAHOE 2035.
SCARSDALE, N.Y.

HOBLIN'S
HARDWARE STORE
Paint, Paper, Ranges
Refrigerators, Etc.
94 KRAFT AVE.

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kensington Flower Shop
471 GRIDER STREET
Opp. E. J. Meyer (City) Hospital
Flowers by Wire
Delivered Anywhere
UN. 1045 Phones PA. 9243

PERMANENT WAVES
Machine and Machineless from $3.50 to $10
The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

Untereckers
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
6 Stores, Phones Free Delivery
Office, 247 Allen St Buffalo, Kenmore and Snyder
Li. 7676
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

Hotel Statler Flower Shop
James T. Longley
FLOWERS
Make the Anniversary More Delightful
Delivered Anywhere
Telephones
WA. 3545—WA. 4600

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF 7896
260 Delaware Ave. 304 Main St.

Beautiful Rugs in All Sizes, Made From Old Rugs and Clothing
GEO. J. ALLES
609 Genesee St. CL. 1882
We also sell and lay LINOLEUM FLOORS
RUGS WASHED, REPAIRED and REFITTED

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796
GRANT 3365

CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

DIXON & ADAMS
Specialized Lubrication
GASOLINE and OILS
Tires, Batteries and Accessories
Expert Vulcanizing
1152 Michigan Ave. GR. 9845

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY
SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main St., Un. 6600

CORTLAND

THE MODERNE
BEAUTY SHOP
9 Main St., Cortland, N. Y.
PHONE 256

The Chocolate Shop
Special Sunday Dinner
Dine today where food is good—our own home made ice cream.

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter, Ice Cream, Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-CORDAIRIES, Inc.

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

VACATION LUGGAGE
all types of modern luggage moderately priced.
ARGERSINGER'S

New White Shoes
in
FOOT REST and
ENNA JETTICK MODELS
are ready for your inspection
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO MAIN
There's no work, no worry, no hidden costs
THE LAUNDRY WAY
Robison & Smith, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners

ITHACA

The New 1940
FRIGIDAIRE
at
ROTHSCHILD'S

KNOX
Sparkling
GELATINE
KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE
ATWATER'S
111 E. State Street Phone 2161

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

LARCHMONT

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, RANGES
WASHING MACHINES, PAINTS
FRIGIDAIRE REFRIGERATORS
1921 PALMER AVE LARCH. 2460
1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton - Longines - Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

Long Island

BALDWIN

Service Quality Cleanliness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

BAY SHORE

General Electric Home Appliances
Sales L. A. AYRES *Service*
144 W. MAIN ST. PHONE 771
Refrigerators, Vacuum Cleaners, Dish Washers, Oil Burners, Radios, Toasters, Mixers, Ranges, Washers, Ironers, also Oil Burners.

JONES' LAWNMOWER CO.
SALES and SERVICE
L. I. Distributor MOTO-MOWERS
Expert Repairs — All Makes
Replacement Parts
Telephone Bay Shore 2024
186 East Main Street

NEW YORK

Long Island

BAY SHORE
(Continued)

THE NEW MEN'S SHOP
Clothing and Men's Furnishings
8 West Main Street
Tel. Bay Shore 2234 Bay Shore

New and Complete Line of 1940
Norge Refrigerators
and Norge Washing Machines
MORRIS FREEDMAN
7-9-11 W. Main St. Phone Bay Shore 20

BAY SHORE—Babylon

BRUMMER'S
Delicatessen
Fancy Salads and Home Roasted Meats
30 East Main St., Babylon, L. I. Phone 140

FRANK B. FERRARO
Fruiterers—Grocers
Distributors BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Prompt Deliveries—Tel. Babylon 329
6-10 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON
In Our Own New Building

BAY SHORE—Islip

Phone Islip 684
WILLIAM CHERVENY
Landscaping
SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS
Fertilizers, Insecticides, Garden Tools
Moffitt Blvd., Islip, L. I.

DOUGLASTON

Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Are but one of the groups of quality foods at fair prices—with which we hope to continuously merit your patronage.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Tel Bayside 9-1571—1572

Douglaston Service Station
GAS—OIL
Washing—Greasing
Repairs
245 St. and Northern Boulevard
Bayside 9-7142
Mobilgas

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT and CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

FLUSHING

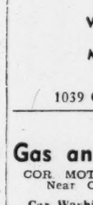
For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone FLushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY
SHOE SHOP
For
Men ..... Etonic
Women ..... Enna Jettick, Health Spot, Treadeasy
Children ..... Kali-sten-iks, Dr. Locke
39-06 Main Street Fl. 9-5958

Self-Completing Insurance Savings Plans
3% Guaranteed
Get details—no obligation
Leading companies
JUSTIN TRAUB
225 B'way, N. Y. 143-07 Sanford Ave.

The House of
JOHN ALDEN
C. Antinori & Son
Upholsterers & Decorators
41-06 163rd St.
Ind. 3-0242

Service for Every Home
THE LEADER LAUNDRY
Prices to Fit Every Budget
42-03 162nd Street Fl. 9-2373


Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bo 8-7863 10 to 12 daily except Saturdays and Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENRY A. MUND
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou 8-9351 14 Station Sq.

Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
RADIOS . . . TELEVISION
Sales and Service
Fred's Radio Shop
Queens Blvd at Continental Ave.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159th Street REpublic 9-5360

CHAS. F. BOERNER
Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY. Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo 8-3661-2

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
(Formerly World's Fair Beauty Salon)
(Same Management)
Tues. and Fri Eves until 8 P. M.
119-39 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-9825

GREAT NECK

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Hempstead 255 Super Quality

HEMPSTEAD FOOD CENTER
16 MAIN STREET
Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
Groceries—Fruit—Vegetables
GAME IN SEASON

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

HALLERON'S
Tools- Hardware—Glass
Wallpaper—Paints
7 So. Franklin Street, Tel. Hemp. 1717

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
96 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

Lustigs
Smart Dresses and Coats at Popular Prices
37 Main Street

WALTER'S LAUNDRY
Phones
Hempstead 3831
Freeport 3831
Hollis 5-6201

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Features Our Own Make
SUEDE GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV 9-5000

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to Wear CLOTHES $35

THE CURIOSITY SHOP
Established 1925
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
SLIP COVERS—UPHOLSTERING
79-23 37th Avenue Hav. 9-4776

CAMEO SHOPS
UPHOLSTERY
Lamps and Tables
Slip Covers Made to Order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUEEN'S
Retail Furrier
FUR STORAGE
Repaired Restyled
11 Years in Jackson Heights
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

PHILIP BOMBACI'S
QUALITY MARKET
Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
MONARCH BRANDS
HAvemeyer 9-5290 80-28 37th Avenue

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

JAMAICA

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
93-02-183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-62 164th Street Jamaica
See Us for
FUR STORAGE

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED U. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Ho. 3-5161

Queens Corset Shoppe
215-31 Jamaica Avenue
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
Mrs. Ruth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Hempstead and 90th Ave. Hollis 5-0020
Used Cars Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 5-2200

RICHMOND HILL

Super-Shell Gasoline
BASCHE BROS., Inc.
At Your Service Day or Night
102nd St. and 88th Ave. Cleveland 3-9792
111th St. and Atlantic Ave. Cleveland 3-9838

SCHERR'S
Women's, Men's and Children's Wear
116-23 JAMAICA AVENUE

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vic. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.

Red Diamond Coal Co., Inc.
Coal - Koppers Coke - Fuel Oil
Our Telephone Never Sleeps
Cleve. 3-2300 119-15 Jamaica Ave.

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
DIAMONDS
WATCHES and JEWELRY
at money saving discounts
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
RICHMOND HILL

ARTHUR C. BUETTNER
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
109-21 101st Avenue
Cleve. 3-5308 Floral Park 1191

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GIFTS GALORE AT RUMMEL'S
Diamonds
Watches
Jewelry
E. D. RUMMEL
Jeweler and Optician
116-19 Jamaica Ave.

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners **BIRDS EYE** FROSTED FOODS Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

RELIANCE BEEF CO.
Choice Meats
Poultry and Fish
116-21 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Vir. 7-3400—3401

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane New York
Tel BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

INSULATE
YOUR HOME NOW!
Be Comfortable in Hot Weather
HARRY VERVOORT
Representative Nassau County
31 YALE PLACE
Telephone Rockville Centre 1815

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats, Suits
FURS REMODELED. STORED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225
LIKNU Service

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
For as Little as $1.00 per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

F. STERN, Inc.
Specialists in Apparel
for Women and Children
81 Water St., Newburgh, N. Y.

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 3655 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios etc.
MOST UP TO DATE
GAS STATION
Cars Gotten For and Delivered
North Ave. at Winyah Hamilton 5050

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
(Oldest Banking Institution in the City)

Henry Hairdresser
Featuring
OGILVIE SISTERS
Method
NEW ROCHELLE 3532 156 North Ave.
(Cor. Clinton Place)

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

SOCONY SERVICE STATION
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
657 North Avenue N. R. 5456

Rochelle Beauty Salon,
Up-to-Date Methods
featuring
Gabrieleen and Crème Permanents
NEW ROCHELLE 9697
527 Main St. (one flight up)
Near Division St.

Westchester Gift Shop
ANNUAL JULY SALE
Discounts 10%—50%
610 Main St.

Kathryn Stagg
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sports Wear
106 Centre Avenue
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

INDIVIDUAL PERMANENTS
CHARLES
New Rochelle 7619
24 Division St.
New Rochelle

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 8-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-8672

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
ANDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Groceries Delicatessen
CARL'S BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Homemade Salads Jellies, etc.
544 86th Street SH. 8-6677

NOW IS THE TIME
for Spring change over.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
CATON SERVICENTER
WInsor 8-9118
CONEY ISLAND AND CATON AVES.

COAT STORAGE
Any Garment Stored for only $1.00
($50.00 Insurance — 2% for higher amounts)
Complete Cleaning and Tailoring Facilities
Unit System Laundry Corp.
866 De Kalb Avenue NEvins 8-6400

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TRUSERVICE PAINTERS & DECORATORS, INC.
PAINTING . . . DECORATING
FLOOR SCRAPING
Interior and Exterior
also
PAINT SUPPLIES
1175 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C.
UNderhill 3-5804
RE. 2-5198 Estab. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Watch our Week End Specials for Money Saving Values
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
Braunschweiger Brothers
High-Grade Meats, Poultry, Sea Food and Pratt's Frozen Fruits and Vegetables
810 West 187th Street
Near Ft Washington Ave., New York City
Wadsworth 3-1861—1850
Orders Called For and Delivered

Staten Island

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream — Weissglass — Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Av. Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branches
236 Butler St. Brooklyn Main 4-1965
42 N. 2nd Av. Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Oakwood 8360

PEEKSKILL

M. A. BURNS MARKET
SANKA COFFEE
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
943 Second Street
Telephone 433

PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B P S PAINT. General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks. Philco Radios, Weatever Aluminum. Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued)

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Garden Supplies
Seeds—Plants—Cut Flowers
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 3389 211 WOLFS LANE

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1675 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PORT CHESTER

LARRY STRONG
HAIRDRESSER
PERMANENT WAVING
a Specialty
220 Westchester Avenue

SALE of *Women's Physical Culture Shoes* $4.95
Whites and Dark Colors
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 NO. MAIN STREET

Complete Line of
SUMMER FURNITURE
and RUGS
JOSEPH TUNICK & SONS
PORT CHESTER 1800

Shop now for your
Vacation Needs
for everyone in the family
KAPLAN'S DEPT. STORE
36-40 No. Main Street Port Chester 2100

POUGHKEEPSIE

VACATION NEEDS!
SPORT SHIRTS
ENSEMBLES
WASH SLACKS
SWIM TRUNKS
STRAW HATS
SPORT OXFORDS
M. SHWARTZ & CO.
"THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES"

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
ARTHUR HANKINSON
Esso Motor Oil
South Ave at Academy St.
Where service is a pleasure Happy Motoring

Painting Paperhanging
JOHN E. PHILLIPS
173 THOMPSON STREET
Phone 2635-M
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

It's a Wallace Year
The Wallace Company

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of
S and W FINE FOODS

Reick
THE SQUARE DEAL JEWELER
376 MAIN STREET
Mail orders promptly attended to
Nationally advertised watches sold on convenient, easy terms. Confidential charge accounts.

Every Day Excitement Is the Rule at Luckey's
Watch Luckey's July Sales for Savings
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

COOL COTTONS $1.95 up
SHEER SILKS $3.95 up
BATHING SUITS $1.95 up
PLAY SUITS $1.95 up
SLACKS, JACKETS, SKIRTS
BEACH ROBES $1.95 up
BAUERS 260 Main St.

Let us help make your Picnic a Success
DAINTY CAKES
PASTRIES AND COOKIES
SANDWICH BREAD
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street Phone 3503

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Main 2659 12 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Put Your Best Foot Forward This Summer in
HUMMING BIRD STOCKINGS
from
McCURDY'S

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
Frank K. Young
662 Monroe Avenue

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N Main St., Pittsford N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S. at Court
Call or Write

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
614 MONROE AVENUE

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen. 6161

CLARK SUPPLY CO.
Headquarters for
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
Smooth as Glass
Imperial Washable Wallpaper
16 N. Union St. (Just Off East Ave.)
Stone 3177
Waxes—Window Glass—Brushes—Cleaners, etc.

RYE

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones:
Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726, Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name

SCARSDALE

DEPOLE PRODUCE MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products
30 Garth Road Tel. Scars. 4400

PLUMBING • HEATING
AIR CONDITIONING
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
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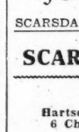
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Aaron (Ex. 12:1)—*Ar'-un* (*a* as in *care*, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

Cana (John 21:2)—*Kay'-na* (first *a* long, second as in *sofa*).
A Galilean village.

Consummation—*Kon'-suh-may'-shun* (*o* short, each *u* as in *circus*, *a* long).
When a project has been consummated, or has reached its consummation, it has been brought to its highest development.

Demonstrator—*Dem'-un-stray'-ter* (first *e* short, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*, long *a*, second *e* as in *maker*).
It is also interesting to note that "demonstrate"—*dem'-un-strate* (*u* clipped-short, *a* long)—is stressed preferably on the first syllable, while "demonstration"—*dem'-un-stray'-shun*—has the principal stress on the third syllable, secondary on the first.

Didymus (John 21:2)—*Did'-ih-mus* (first *i* short, second clipped-short as in *charity*, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

Draught—*Draft* (*a* as in *ask*).

Evangel—*E-van'-jel* (first *e* as in *event*, short *a*, second *e* clipped-short as in *silent*).
The first *e* stands alone in the pronunciation of this word, although the *v* etymologically belongs with it. *Eu* becomes *ev* before the vowel *a*. This construction rarely happens in a word brought from Greek into English, except in compounds of "evangel." The *eu* (meaning "good" or "well") usually stands, as in "euphony."
The Greek roots *ev*, "well," and *aggelia*, "tidings," indicate that "evangel" may be applied to the announcer or announcement of glad tidings.

Evidence—*Ev'-i-dens* (first *e* short, *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, second *e* clipped-short as in *silent*). The vowels, while all short, call for distinct value.
The Latin word began by meaning that which is clear to the view of the eye, and so came to mean that which is too plain for the understanding to miss.

Gethsemane (Luke 48:11)—*Geth-sem'-a-ne* (first and second *e*'s short, *a* as in *sofa*, third *e* as in *create*).
A garden or inclosure outside of Jerusalem which was the scene of Jesus' arrest.

Judaic—*Joo-day'-ik* (*oo* as in *food*, long *a*, short *i*).

Lodestar—*Lode'-stahr* (long *o*, *a* as in *arm*).
Similar to "polestar," this name is commonly applied to the North Star. However, its figurative application is to that which leads or points the way.

Mary Magdalene (Matt. 28:1)—The quality of the *a* in the first word varies in the United States according to locality. Home associations in such a matter are likely to supersede dictionary authority, which is for *a* as in *care*.
For the second word, Webster's prefers the *lene* as one syllable, with long *e*. It is interesting to note that the condensed pronunciation, represented by the spelling "Maudlin," is as old as Wycliffe's translation of 1380, where the name appears "mawdeleyn."

Nathanael (John 21:2)—*Na-than'-ay-el* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second short, third quick-long as in *chaotic*, *e* short).
This form of the name follows the Greek transliteration in the New Testament. Outside the Bible, the last element of the word is often written *iel*.

Nisan—*Ni'-san* (long *i*, short *a*).
If we accented this word the Hebrew way, on the last syllable, the *i* of the first syllable would appropriately be short; but inasmuch as we draw the stress back to the first syllable, we no doubt do well to take the advice of Webster's and pronounce it in Anglicized fashion, with long *i*.

Ordinance (Ex. 13:10)—*Or'-di-nans* (*o* as in *orb*, *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, *a* as in *account*).
One of quite a chain of words that link back to the Latin *ordo*—a Roman original of singular force, a valuable building block in modern language.

Piety—*Pi'-e-ty* (first *i* long, *e* as in *silent*, *y* as in *fancy*).
Piety is the sentiment of earnest devotion to the creator of all.

Requisite—*Rek'-wi-zit* (*e* short, first *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, second short).
The word comes down through history with its precise original Latin meaning of "asked for."

Strengthening (Luke 22:43)—*Streng'-then-ing* (first *e* short, *th* as in *thin*, second *e* clipped-short as in *silent*, *i* short).
The *eng* can be given its full value if uttered deliberately. It is an unusual combination, standing in the first syllable of an English word with a consonant before it; and here it has three introductory consonants. The stem is an Anglo-Saxon survival.

Violence—*Vi'-o-lens* (*i* long, *o* as in *obey*, *e* clipped-short as in *silent*).
Many derivatives from Latin may, after all, be made to sound as they look; and here is an example. True value may be given to every vowel save the last, which is mute.

Zebedee (John 21:2)—*Zeb'-e-dee* (first *e* short, second as in *debate*, *ee* as in *feet*).

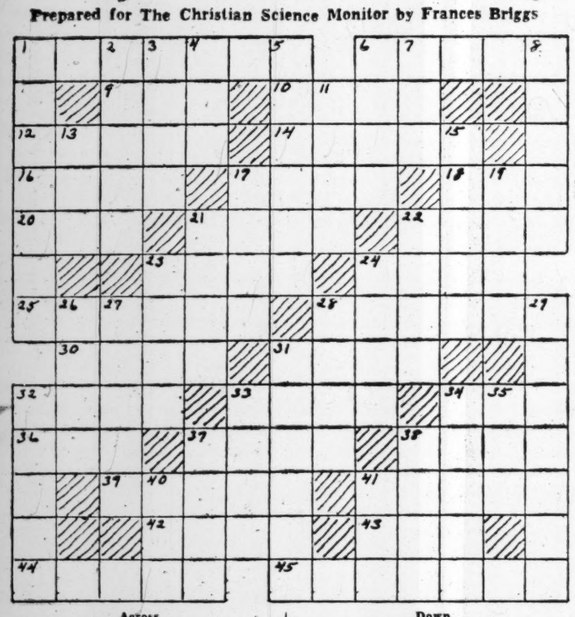
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Buffalo, N. Y.; so called because of its commanding situation on the Great Lakes.
2. It is in the Tate Gallery in London.
3. A scenic mountain range in the White Mountains in New Hampshire; among the peaks are Mt. Washington, Mt. Madison, Mt. Adams, Mt. Jefferson, and Mt. Monroe.
4. A royal residence in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.
5. A league of cities in northern Germany and neighboring cities for protection and profit.
6. A tropical American alligator.
7. An island of British North America.
8. It rises in Colfax County, New Mexico flows through Texas and Oklahoma, and empties in the Arkansas River; 906 miles long.
9. It was opened in New York City, Nov. 28 1783.
10. A full-dress ceremonial with colors and band which takes place daily at Buckingham Palace when the King is in residence, and at St. James's Palace when he is not in London.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—The walls of what city fell under unusual circumstances?
6—What place is scene of "Taming of the Shrew"?
9—Mouth or opening (pl).
10—A wild animal of the porcine family.
12—What Mother Goose character is called "simple"?
14—What is first name of author of "A Heap o' Livin'"?
16—Who was a grandson of Ephraim (Num. 26:36)?
17—A loquat is a tree, fish, or wolf—which?
18—What implement is used by a shoemaker?
20—What woodland god played the pipes?
21—What is a manufacturing city of France?
22—What coins do Italians spend?
23—Indian's dream is what?
24—How would you describe Solon?
25—A fairy.
28—Who wrote of a boy on a burning deck?
30—Who was beloved by Leandar?
31—Who accompanied Paul on his voyage to Rome?
32—Very large.
33—Who was Roman moon-goddess?
34—What is a snake of tropical America?
36—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
37—To throw.
38—What is Persia called?
39—Orovist appears in what Bellini opera?
41—What becomes an oak?
42—What is floral emblem of Wales?
43—What is name of Mrs. Hunter's husband in "Pickwick Papers"?
44—What is a river of Poland?
45—What do you call a native of Anchorage?

Down

1—Whose brothers sold him into slavery?
2—The gladiators amused whom (sing.)?
3—Og's bedstead was made of what?
4—Where is Great Slave Lake (abbr.)?
5—Titania was wife of whom?
6—Who is a character in "Merry Wives of Windsor"?
7—What constellation is the Altar?
8—What gave Newton hint about gravitation?
11—Garden home of Adam.
13—Who was one of heroes of David's guard?
15—What Polish operatic soprano was born in 1893?
17—What city is scene of a part of "Pericles"?
19—What singing bird is mentioned in a limerick by Edward Lear?
21—Who was the Latona of the Romans?
22—The linden tree is also called what?
23—Shadrach and his companions passed through what?
24—What is any of several flightless New Zealand rails?
26—Who was one of sons of Ham?
27—Who is one of daughters of King Lear in Shakespeare's play?
28—Leigh ——— was an English poet.
29—What is a river of Ireland?
31—What is capital of Northern Rhodesia?
32—Who was said to have caused Trojan War?
33—What is a rich fabric woven from metal threads?
34—Tennyson wrote a poem about what?
35—What is used to propel small boats?
37—What do you call those who man a ship?
38—Sherbets are what?
40—What was first name of Bull, violinist?
41—What State is between Georgia and Mississippi (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

So will I save you, and ye shall be a blessing: fear not, but let your hands be strong.—Zech. 8:13.

Did You Ever Wonder

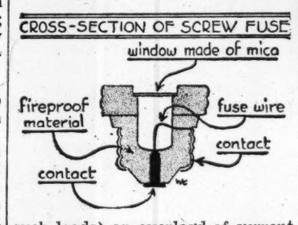
Why Fuses Are Used in Electric Circuits?

Electricity has been made a powerful and efficient servant of mankind in many ways. We use it in trolleys, autos, lighting, heating, and in great numbers of industrial and household devices.

When too much electricity flows along a wire, it causes the wire to heat. An overload of current may damage electrical machinery or appliances, and cause lights to fail. To afford protection against such effects, electric fuses are used.

A fuse consists essentially of a thin strip of wire made of a metal which fuses (melts) at a low temperature, encased in some material that is noninflammable, such as porcelain or earthenware. The fuse is inserted between the incoming wires which bring the current and the wires leading to the machinery to be protected or to the household electric circuits.

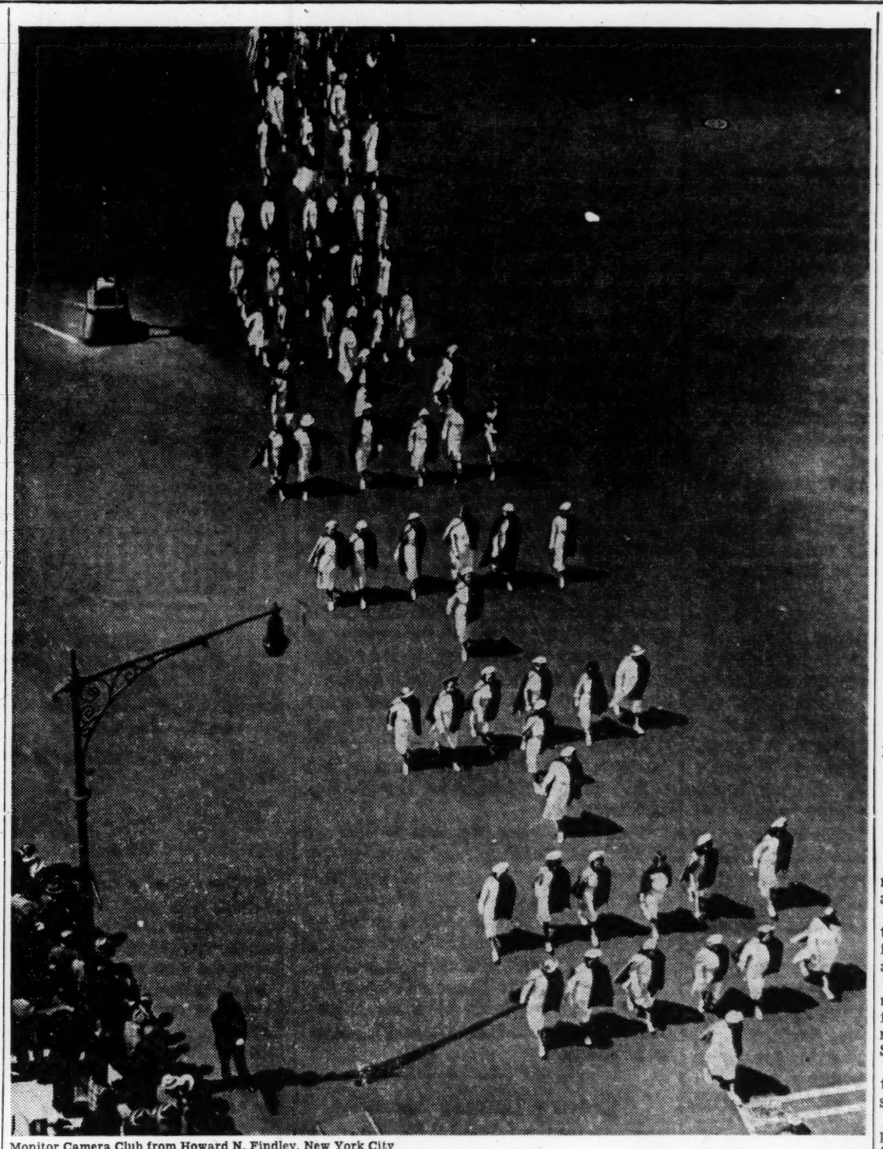
If, due to any cause (such as using too many electric heaters and other appliances at the same time in a house not specially wired for such loads) an overload of current flows through the circuit, the wire in the fuse melts, breaking the circuit and preventing the further flow of electricity until a new fuse is inserted. This protects the circuit against the possibility that the wire at some point might become hot enough to set fire to the wood or cloth lying next to it, or cause a short circuit through the melting of the insulation from around the wire.



Fuses are of two common types: the "screw," and the "cartridge." The type used commonly in household circuits is the screw. Shaped like the base of an electric light bulb, it screws into a socket near the main switch where the current enters the house.

The cartridge type fuse is generally a tube of fibrous material with a filler of fire-resisting powder, the fuse wire running through the tube lengthwise. Such tubes are used where the electrical load is somewhat greater than that carried by ordinary housewiring circuits, or from 250 to 600 volts.

W. P. Keasbey



Monitor Camera Club from Howard N. Findley, New York City

The Holiday Parade

An effective and well balanced photograph of marchers on Riverside Drive, New York City

Daily Quotation

THE LAST, best fruit which comes to late perfection even in the kindliest soul, is tenderness towards the hard, forbearance towards the unforbearing, warmth of heart towards the cold, philanthropy towards the misanthropic.—Richter.

In Lighter Vein

The Needed Room

Speaker: "If all the people who sit through after-dinner speeches were lined up three feet apart—"
Voice from Rear: "—they would stretch."

So Important, Too!

The Guthries went to Switzerland. Mrs. Guthrie stood on the terrace of the hotel and held forth on the beauties of the mountains.
Mrs. Guthrie: "There is Pilatus, there is the Rigi, there is the Bürgenstock, over there is Küssnacht. . . ."
Guthrie: "Yes, my dear, you know all that—and yet you never know where my collar stud is."
—Wiener Illustrierte.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Queen City of the Lakes?
2. Vincent Van Gogh's painting "Sun Fowers"?
3. The Presidential Range?
4. Balmoral Castle?
5. The Hanseatic League?
6. A cayman?
7. Baffin Land?
8. The Canadian River?
9. The first U. S. Government post office?
10. The changing of the Guard?

(Answers appear on this page)

It's Said of Liberty

Personal liberty is the paramount essential to human dignity and human happiness.—Bulwer.

Give me liberty to know, to think, to believe, and to utter freely, according to the conscience, above all other liberties.—Milton.

Easier were it to hurl the rooted mountain from its base, than force the yoke of slavery upon men determined to be free.—Southey.

He is the freeman whom the truth makes free, and all are slaves beside.—Cowper.

Liberty will not descend to a people; a people must raise itself to liberty; it is a blessing that must be earned before it can be enjoyed.—Colton.

There is no liberty worth anything which is not liberty under law.—N. J. Burton.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights; and that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.—Thomas Jefferson.

The liberty of a people consists in being governed by laws which they have made themselves, under whatsoever form it be of government; the liberty of a private man is being master of his own time and actions, as far as consistent with the laws of God and his country.—Crowley.

Didn't Matter

The man about to take a train was worried by the station clocks. There was 20 minutes difference between the one in the office and the one in the waiting-room. Finally he questioned a porter, who made a careful survey of the two clocks, and shook his head doubtfully. Then he brightened suddenly and said:
"It don't make a single bit of difference about them clocks. The train goes at four-ten, no matter what."—PBX.

Confidence

London

Among the customers of a local shop is a native of the Netherlands, who has been a regular client for some time. He had ordered a few articles, which had to be made for him, expecting to take delivery of them as usual. Then came the German invasion of Holland, and he, in London, found himself cut off from his supplies. He called at the shop, and sadly told how he had lost everything in the calamity that had overtaken his country.

He then spoke of the order he had given. "What are you going to do about the articles I ordered?" he asked.

"I know what I am going to do with them," was the quiet reply; "I am going to send them along to you."

"But I cannot pay you for them, I have no money," exclaimed the customer.

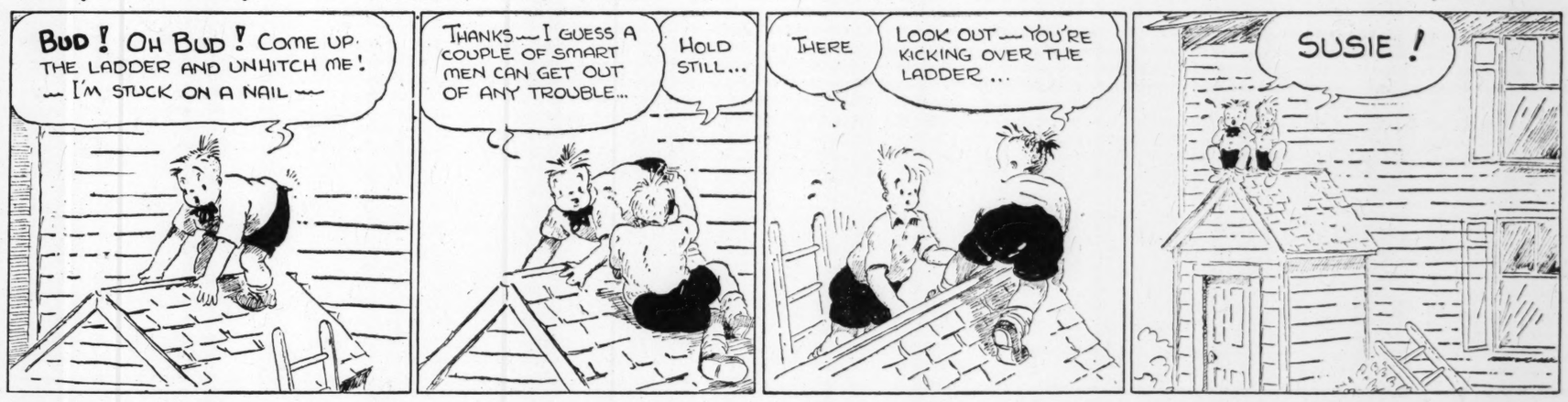
"That doesn't matter; you will have, someday, and then you will pay me," replied the shopkeeper with confidence; though he himself was finding business scarce and difficult.

The man was greatly moved; and this kindly act, performed in a generous manner, must have lifted the clouds of despair a little and allowed a gleam of the sunshine of love to penetrate.

It certainly did so for the writer, who heard, in the course of a business call, of this incident.

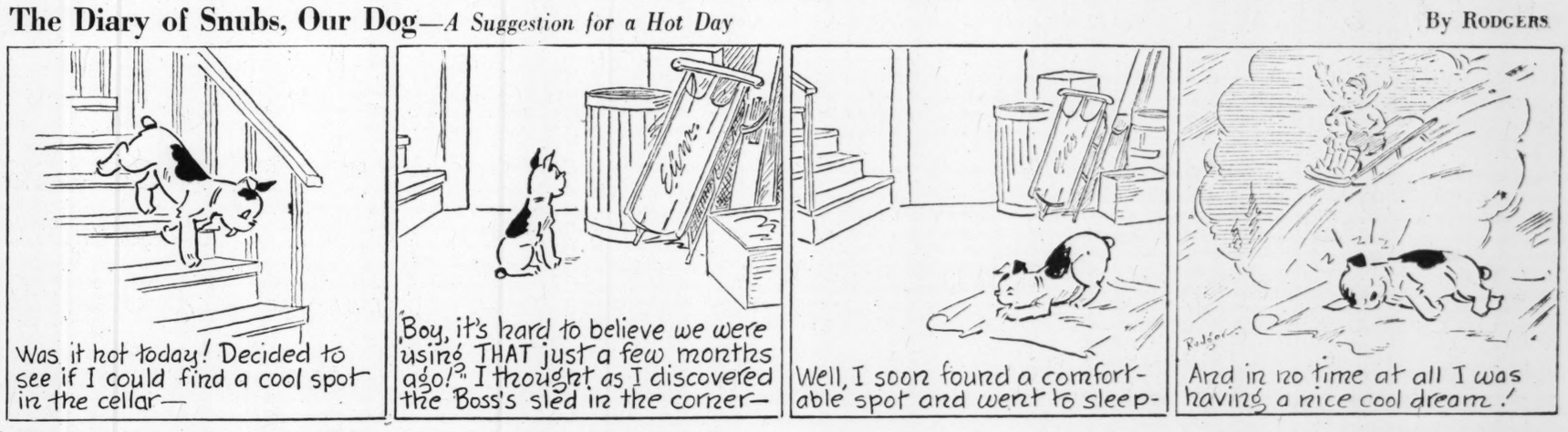
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Well, Almost Any Trouble*

By Le Pelley


BUD! OH BUD! COME UP. THE LADDER AND UNHITCH ME! — I'M STUCK ON A NAIL —
THANKS — I GUESS A COUPLE OF SMART MEN CAN GET OUT OF ANY TROUBLE...
HOLD STILL...
THERE
LOOK OUT — YOU'RE KICKING OVER THE LADDER ...
SUSIE !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Suggestion for a Hot Day*

By Rodgers


Was it hot today! Decided to see if I could find a cool spot in the cellar—
Boy, it's hard to believe we were using THAT just a few months ago!" I thought as I discovered the Boss's sled in the corner—
Well, I soon found a comfortable spot and went to sleep-
And in no time at all I was having a nice cool dream!

The Adventures of Waddles—*'Liberty and Justice for All'*

By The Hagers

"LAST SCENE IN 'DRUMS IN TENNESSEE'" SAID SPOONBILL, "ENDS WITH VICTORY.
INDIAN AND SOLDIER, SIDE BY SIDE, ARE FOLLOWING THE FRIENDLY GUIDE.
THEN SUDDENLY THEY LIFT THEIR EYES. AN EMBLEM FLUTTERS IN THE SKIES.
OUR FLAG! LOVED BY A NATION FREE. BRIGHT SYMBOL OF DEMOCRACY."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Navy on Two Oceans

Americans seem prone to talk of building a two-ocean Navy as if it could be done with the wave of a hand and a vote in Congress.

Few have any idea what its construction and maintenance would cost. By the same token, comparatively few Americans seem to realize what the British Navy has saved America during the past century and what its continued existence means to the United States in terms of dollars and cents and physical safety today.

Only a few months ago the Navy Department assumed that the expense of building a fleet capable of defense against attacks on both coasts at once would be prohibitive. At present the main fleet is based on Hawaii and San Pedro in the Pacific; Western Hemisphere safety in the Atlantic depends on a friendly fleet in that ocean.

But when France fell and with it part of the French fleet, the American Navy was obliged to think of full-scale defense in the Atlantic. It asked Congress to authorize 1,325,000 tons of additional ships, to add probably 200 fighting vessels to the 378 now on duty and the 160 under construction.

The cost of this program, which was quickly approved in the House of Representatives and awaits action in the Senate, is estimated at $4,000,000,000.

And it will take billions more to maintain such a fleet if and after it is built.

Frankly, the responsibility of having to defend North and South America on the Atlantic or Pacific or both, and to do it solely on American resources without allies, means for the United States a military and naval burden which translates into a lowered standard of living for generations to come.

Even so, is such a program the best or even an adequate protection for America?

The present bill if passed by Congress would only "authorize" the additional construction. It would not appropriate money for the ships; that would have to be done later.

All the shipyards and ways capable of building battleships in the United States, and nearly all the facilities for building smaller naval craft, are occupied with the construction of ships already in the budget.

All that can be done at present is to enlarge shipbuilding plants. This is probably desirable. But if the appropriations were already voted it would still take from five to ten years to build the ships in this program. Until the ships are built, the proposed addition to the fleet is a paper navy.

Naval battles are won by ships in being, not by fleets on paper. Tanks, bombers, or fifth columnists will not be stopped by waving in front of them a congressional document though it may provide for building a dozen battleships some day. Even a handful of destroyers delivered now to the other side of the Atlantic could exercise a deterring effect on the drive which threatens America; but even the release of a consignment of small torpedo boats to Great Britain has been stopped.

By comparison with the fleet additions which Washington proposes to build, equip and man, the British Navy is already on the sea, trained, and guarding the European gateways to the Atlantic. Is it not common sense to support that fleet with all possible aid?

Many Americans believe assistance to Britain now would be cheaper and more effective than having to build and maintain—and probably use—a two-ocean Navy.

Popular Politics

One of the weaknesses of the Republican Party in the past has been the dominance of the Old Guard in party management and finance. In 1936 the Cleveland convention nominated a genuine liberal and there was hope that Governor Landon would win the independents, the young people and sound liberals. That hope was stifled when reactionary control of the party organization ruined the Landon campaign. This year an even greater hope has been aroused by the Willkie nomination, and the news indicates that Old Guard control, broken at Philadelphia, will not be re-established in the campaign.

First is the candidate's insistence that contributions should be limited to $5,000. Second is his tentative plan for a triumvirate, composed of the party's national chairman, a campaign manager and a personal representative of the candidate, to direct the campaign. Two of these would be selected by Mr. Willkie, who is reported to be looking for a campaign manager who will represent the "newer element in politics."

It was this element of enthusiastic young Republicans and people who had never taken much part in politics that won the nomination for Mr. Willkie. They aroused and organized a popular demand that smashed old political machines right and left. It is this element which can win the election. We believe the Republican candidate is wise enough and strong enough to keep it manifestly in control of his campaign.

In his present moves he is in two senses making politics popular.

New York's Unified Transit

Every New York City Administration since the mayoralty of John F. Hylan has been confronted with the problem of unification of the city's $1,500,000,000 transit facilities, but it has remained for the leadership of Mayor La Guardia to bring those plans to fruition through city acquisition of the properties of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit and the Interborough Rapid Transit Companies.

Consolidation of all the major transportation facilities under city ownership with the title The New York City Transit System brings 790 track miles of subway and elevated lines, 437 track miles of street railway and 80 miles of motorbus routes under the management of the city Board of Transportation. To the every-day commuter and patron, the change in ownership makes little immediate difference but it may mean eventually better equipment for the lines. The three divisions of the transit system—the IRT, the BMT and the IND—will be operated separately but with transfers permitted at some points.

The IRT company had run into the red more than $30,000,000, adding that much to city budgets. This was mainly due to the political maintenance of a 5-cent fare. Indications are that the city eventually will raise fares to make the lines self-supporting, though not at present. Surveys have shown that it costs between 7 and 8 cents to carry a passenger on the transit lines. An increase of fare would be a boon to New York residents if they were assured that the savings would be reflected in the tax rate.

Haro! Haro! Haro!

Are there any islands now? Once upon a time they were unquestionably facts, like the green privacy behind an English hedge, like Europe's being a considerable distance from America, like a man's having a right to his own way of life within his own garden walls. Are there any islands now?

Jersey and Guernsey were islands. Off the French coast in the English Channel, when being surrounded by water proved a piece of land an island, these were havens of a romantic individualism which yet cherished a basic understanding of collective welfare. "Haro! Haro! Haro!" cried any man who believed his neighbor to be trespassing against him, "à l'aide, mon prince, on me fait tort." Then the tort must cease until the matter could be settled in court. The Encyclopedia Britannica states that "no inhabitant of the Channel Islands would think of resisting" this interim injunction.

The Nazis are in the Channel Islands. Can they understand the gentle idiom of the islanders? These were people who obeyed the laws of Britain's Parliament—if they happened to like them. As a personal possession of Britain's King, because he is also Duke of Normandy, they enjoyed exemptions from taxation and other responsibilities. A world that likes islands never envied them these privileges. It saw in them tokens that human tolerance could transcend—at times with a light grace—the prosaic practical.

Are there any islands now? The Briton prepares to prove he is still an islander. And the world knows that while Britain stands an island, all other wave-lapped shores still can hope for a return of the island spell.

The newly imposed new defense taxes have caused the United States Mint to run out of pennies, it is reported. Youngsters may need to watch their penny banks with increased care. And adults may expect to be on the short end of some sharp bargains with the little savers.

Hints Between "Friends"?

The extreme expression of dissatisfaction which the Iron Guard is leveling against King Carol because of Rumania's cession of Bessarabia and Bucovina to Russia will arouse interest in many a chancellery. Exactly whose dissatisfaction now moves the Iron Guard to attack the Rumanian King?

The Iron Guard has long been antagonistic to King Carol. But the cession of territory to Russia appears an inevitable choice. This is why many will ask whether the Iron Guard is expressing Rumanian dissatisfaction with the King's decision, or Nazi dissatisfaction with the timing of the Russian move?

The Iron Guard has received financial aid, supplies of printed material, and direction from Germany for some years. If today it should be serving as the mouthpiece for expression of Nazi displeasure against the solution of the Bessarabian question, that would not be surprising. The Nazis cannot well direct such expressions directly to Moscow. They cannot afford to let the world see any cracks in the Berlin-Moscow front.

They can give Moscow a hint of what is on their minds, however, by unleashing the criticism of the Iron Guard against the King who was a party to that solution. This is not to say the Nazis would have wished Rumania to risk war over the issue. Indeed, it is not to Rumania at all that they would wish to talk about the matter. It is with Moscow, and Moscow is a "friend."

Money Cannot Atone

Moses L. Annenberg, millionaire newspaper publisher and erstwhile head of a nation-wide racing news service, has been sentenced to three years in prison for income tax evasion. Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson held that restitution to the Government of $9,500,000 which the defendant would have owed anyway could not satisfy the criminal law.

The spread of race-track gambling to a multitude of pool rooms all over the United States fed by his wire service has enmeshed thousands of victims in a tenacious habit, has milked them of the millions he now divides with the Government, and sent some of them to prison for defalcations to cover gambling debts.

Even Mr. Annenberg's going to jail cannot restore the damage done to the lives of customers of his business. It will give him time to think things over as some of them are doing, in or out of jail. But the sternness of Federal justice supports the continuing campaign against such syndicates. It is well that William J. Campbell, United States District Attorney, now proposes to renew grand jury investigation of the combine which he says "took over the wire racket where Annenberg left off."

Aiding the Allies

"Have you read . . . Won't you help—defend America . . . We'd like your signature if you agree . . . Have you seen our petition . . . Defend America by Aiding the Allies NOW . . . "

Here was a new kind of barking. With other men I had stood amazed at the conversational patois thrown out at the great American five-and-tens. I had heard them sell glass knives that "could cut everything, *everything*." I had watched them demonstrate intricate weapons to make salads; I had seen them dye hair queer yellows, ("even though you are a brunette, dearie"), and I had gaped along with others at the circus sideshows. But here I could watch a different kind of selling.

I wasn't in a rush. I had just missed the noon train to Harwichport by five minutes, and according to the inexorable way of trains and timetables I had two hours to wait for the next Cape train from Boston's South Station. So I lingered by the table where two good women were trying to mobilize public opinion, trying to sell William Allen White's idea of helping Britain now with arms and ammunition.

I wanted to see how John Q. Citizen reacted; how he felt about taking his part in the world today. I saw. And without seeming ungallant I must confess (and the Ladies of the Defense Table agreed with me) that John Q's wife and sister were much less interested to know what is going on than he is. Perhaps they found out from him later, or perhaps they had to rush home rapidly to get the children scrubbed up for supper and put John's dinner on the table. I don't know, but I did notice that there was disdain, disinterest and detachment in the tilt of the usual feminine nose as she brushed aloofly by. Not so John Q's aunt, however. No Laodicean she. Either hot or cold she was, and articulate about it too.

⁂

While I stood in the background a woman with hat tilted back launched into a private lecture, in competition with the two behind the table. "Roosevelt should be impeached. Everybody should be taken off the relief. Yes, he should be impeached." A man with broad, kindly Italian features came up, listened to her and said sadly, "It is too bad to hear Americans talk like that about our President."

Not all who stopped to read the posters and the literature had to be "sold" on the idea of defending America by Aiding the Allies with arms and ammunition now, I observed. A large-ish woman with two teeth bustled up to the table. "I'd be glad to sign moi name, I would. Was a nurse in the last war and me 'usband was punctured by a German bullet. Wot're we going to do—let that 'Itler come over 'ere too? I'm British-born, I yam. Sixty-eight years old and I'd like to fight them Germans myself, I would." A gaunt man heard her, joined in, "I fought in the Boer war, myself, ma'am." They edged off and I could gather only an occasional word as they compared war experiences.

⁂

I had read that youth in general was pacifistic, having been nourished by post-war parents. Here was a chance to see youth's reactions. In most cases, it is true, they skirted the table, seemingly not wishing to be exposed to anything which spoke of defense. Ex-service men, on the other hand, seemed not unready to sign the petition that aid be sent abroad.

A young lad, blond and clean-shaven, came up to the table. "I'm a Heinie," I heard him say, "but no Hitlerite. Who could be a Hitlerite today? I'd like to sign the petition; not that I love the British, but it's got to be stopped."

"People don't think; they really don't. What's the use?" a man in tweeds said after being handed an article by Walter Lippmann. He went off slowly, not even trying to add his name to those who were thinking, because "people" don't (though he said he agreed with the petition's purpose).

Six hundred names were collected there that day, I was told. Six hundred names were attached to a petition to Washington saying that aid should be sent abroad now. Over the whole country the petitions grew by the foot and yard. Whether such aid as the petitioners envisage is enough now to stem the tide none can certainly say, but the people's response shows even the casual observer that America is at least casting a glance at the alarm clock. She is awakening.

G. TURNER

Home of the First Signer

F. Wenderoth Saunders

Old John Hancock House which once graced Beacon Hill in Boston

Patriot in Velvet

In those stirring days before the Fourth of July, 1776, John Hancock, Boston merchant, was invariably in the limelight. He was the most highly lauded of the Patriots; he was the most criticized.

To some he appeared generous; to others he seemed merely overly-fond of display. Some said he was *the* hero of the pre-Revolutionary period and should have been Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army instead of Washington. Others dubbed him "an empty barrel."

These irreconcilable estimates of contemporaries and historians are bewildering until it is realized that of all the Patriots in Massachusetts, perhaps in all the Colonies, John Hancock was the most popular with the common people. He was also one of the richest men in the New World.

This combination of popularity and immense wealth made him a target for considerable envy, some of which found its way into print. It also made him a subject for writers who hoped to gain his favor by publicly extolling him. The fact seems to be that an appraisal about mid-way between the extremes of praise and criticism just about fits John Hancock.

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To this view, however, must be added a certain amount of background, so that the character may stand fully delineated. John Hancock was born in Quincy, Mass., in 1737, son of a minister, decidedly not affluent. He romped with his boyhood chum, John Adams, whom he gained as a friend certainly without monetary assistance, and John Hancock remained loyal to his friend when fortune came his way—as it soon did.

For upon the passing of John's father, he was adopted by his uncle, Thomas Hancock, the richest merchant of Boston. From the staid, strict, frugal parsonage he was thrown into Harvard as a wealthy man's son, and subsequently into London society with an unlimited letter of credit.

We can picture this Quincy Puritan slipping into a crimson velvet coat, worn with a sky blue silk waistcoat, trimmed in gold, and liking it. We can see him at 27, coming into his uncle's estate, and becoming master of the great gambrel-roofed house on Beacon Hill, since removed to enlarge the State House grounds.

Again we can visualize him, some years later, after the Revolution, as first Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, driving out in his splendid coach behind six carefully matched bays, lackeys garbed in his blue livery, with a light-horse troop before him, and gentlemen of his household in cocked hats behind.

⁂

John Hancock enjoyed putting on a show, and he had sufficient charm of manner and generosity to turn this trait into a popular asset. That's why when he got in trouble with the Crown he enjoyed wide support among the people.

His sloop Liberty was seized by the British, and Hancock was accused of smuggling. He employed John Adams as his counsel and pleaded that he was not guilty because he had not been represented in the Parliament that passed the laws he was alleged to have broken.

This cry of "Taxation Without Representation" became a catchword, and Hancock, throwing his fortunes on the side of the Patriots and disdaining the friendship of the bulk of his wealthy Tory friends, was thenceforth a consequential factor in the fight for liberty.

He was chosen to deliver the funeral oration over the victims of the Boston Massacre, and his fine words have been repeated in declamation contests in every high school in the land ever since. It was Hancock who boldly went before General Gage and demanded that the Ministerial Troops be forthwith removed from the town.

Step after step was taken, and always Hancock was somewhere in the fore. When the fire finally ignited at Concord and Lexington, he was near by and was persuaded to abstain from fighting only by the entreaties of Samuel Adams and Paul Revere that the President of the Provincial Congress, head of the government, was too valuable a citizen to risk.

General Gage offered amnesty to all the Patriots after Concord and Lexington—all except two, John Hancock and Samuel Adams.

⁂

Soon Hancock went to Philadelphia, where he was chosen President of the Continental Congress and presided over those historic sessions when it became clear that nothing short of total independence from England would suffice.

On June 10, 1776, Hancock named a committee of five to draw up a declaration of such independence. Thomas Jefferson was chosen to do the composition, with the others more or less acting as a committee of criticism. On June 28 the committee reported Jefferson's declaration. It was debated on and at last passed as amended on the evening of July 4.

Contrary to the general impression, it was not until several days later that all the delegates signed the parchment, and then it was more as a souvenir; for on the Fourth, John Hancock as President had signed the instrument, and it had already been published and read to the troops.

Hancock did not falter in signing. When the declaration was voted, he took a fresh quill and, in that expansive hand so familiar to all Americans,—long a symbol of determined self-identification,—he wrote so that, as he said, "George Third can read that without spectacles!"

ROBERT R. MULLEN

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books wisely.—Ruskin.

Opinion vs. Force

Nothing appears more surprising to those who consider human affairs with a philosophical eye, than the easiness with which many are governed by the few; and the implicit submission with which men resign their own sentiments and passions to those of their rulers. When we inquire by what means this wonder is effected, we shall find that, as force is always on the side of the governed, the governors have nothing to support them but opinion. It is, therefore, on opinion only that government is founded; and this maxim extends to the most despotic and most military governments, as well as the most free and most popular. The Soldan of Egypt, or the Emperor of Rome, might drive his harmless subjects, like brute beasts, against their sentiments and inclination; but he must, at least, have led his mamelukes, or praetorian bands, like men, by their opinion.—DAVID HUME (1711-1776) in "Essays, Literary, Moral, and Political."

The Wide Horizon

France's Momentary Capital

By Sydney A. Clark

Clermont-Ferrand enjoyed what it called *les grands jours* in 1665 when a famous legal trial, held there, made it the cynosure of all French eyes. Had anyone prophesied then, or since then, that these "great days" would prove to be but a small-town festival, that Clermont-Ferrand would one day be the *capital of France*, he would have been treated as a boasting simpleton. Had any local enthusiast said to me, when I visited the city in 1939 that it would be the national capital within a year I would probably have laughed benevolently and mentioned that Dubuque, Iowa, was to be the new capital of the United States at the same time.

Clermont-Ferrand must have pinched itself to see if its exaltation were real, rather than a dream. It was not, in any case, a good dream come true, even for local boosters, but an evil and harsh dream, the worst that has ever afflicted this proud nation.

The double name of the new capital is a strange one, but no stranger than the town itself. Clermont-Ferrand is a name comparable, say, to "Vermontpelier," the *mont* doing double duty (Clermont-Montferrand). The strangeness of the town itself lies in its construction from lava. It lies in a region of *puys*, or extinct volcanoes, of which at least sixty are counted by geologists, and the material spewed forth ages ago by these molten mountains is the material of the city. Clermont-Ferrand is quite as lava-gray as its southern neighbor, Albi, is "Tarn-red," or as Cadiz is glistening white. Everything, it seems, is built of dark gray lava, even including the splendid cathedral called Notre-Dame-de-Grâce. I found this universal grayness gloomy and dispiriting (suited now to the city's tragic role), but perhaps my judgment was unfair. One exuberant author has written of the cathedral's lofty columns as "a grove of silver poplars on a cloudy day," but I would call them leaden shafts.

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In the matter of background, if not in cheerfulness of exterior, the city makes a very worthy capital of brilliant, brainy, gracious, mellow France. It touches hands, geographically, with Gergovie, where Vercingetorix the Gaul inflicted upon Julius Caesar one of the most humiliating defeats ever suffered by the Conqueror. Clermont itself was the *Clarus Mons* (Clear Mountain) of the Romans, while Montferrand was, for several decades of the seventeenth century, one of the most aristocratic residential towns of all France. In the realm of thought and invention the natives of this twin-city have made a notable record.

The French brain is a mysterious thing, frequently reaching heights of power that seem beyond the range of intellectual leaders in most lands. This tribute is not a pleasant bit of flattery tossed to a race that is down. All observers in all ages have noted the amazing clarity, capacity, and universality of the Gallic mind.

Of all examples of this mind none surpasses that of Blaise Pascal born on the Stockingmakers' Street of Clermont, directly across the square from the lava cathedral. He wrote, at 16, immensely valuable works on the most abstruse phases of mathematics. He wrote controversial epistles with a power and a flawless form scarcely matched in the two and a half centuries subsequent to his time. He wrote deep philosophical Pensées which scholars still study. He made experiments in physics that were great landmarks of world science. On the Puy-de-Dome, which towers in majesty above Clermont-Ferrand, he succeeded, for the first time, in weighing air and in gauging its pressure at different altitudes. Ah, but that is not all. Blaise Pascal established the first local omnibus line in France!

⁂

A curious show took place at the moment of my arrival in Clermont-Ferrand. A brave display of fireworks, celebrating some civic anniversary, was in progress, but the rockets and Roman candles were made to look absurdly puny by the sudden coming of a terrific electrical storm which gathered about the Puy-de-Dôme and smote the city with a luminous bombardment wonderful to watch. It is easy for me, a year later, to think of this double display as symbolic. The fireworks represent, in my mind, *les grands jours de Clermont*, those bright and lively days of 1665. The electrical storm represents Göring's bombers over France in 1940. The thunder storm passed quickly on and left Clermont-Ferrand "resounding with silence." Much less quickly but no less surely the storm of 1940 will pass into history. However hopeless the present outlook, I do not believe that France is destined to be eternally at the mercy of mechanical "birds of prey," or of the grim system which now directs these flocks of fury.

Mirror of World Opinion

Germany Suffers a Defeat

If America is to be destroyed it will not be by force but by ideas.

The great defeat of recent years is the defeat sustained by Germany. Don't be deceived because Germany can roll her tanks over the broken bodies of Frenchmen and from her warships in the skies destroy libraries where great thoughts of the ages were accumulated and beat down the ancient churches, prayers in stone, where men adored their best ideal these thousand years.

It is Germany that lies in ruins for the time, because men and women are not permitted there to live freely and generously for the good of the human race as each sees best. The overwhelming tragedy of the past ten months is that all that young Germans have been told of the meaning of life now seems justified to them by physical victories. —Dr. Dixon R. Fox, President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., as quoted in the *New York Times*.

Incentive to Learning

Here is the best animal story of the month—maybe of the year. Ethel Barnett de Vito has a cat that is inordinately fond of shrimp. So far, not strange. But our friend found the cat getting too excited when the word shrimp was mentioned, and she had to take to spelling it. Now Kitty recognizes the spelling and rushes for the refrigerator when she hears the letters pronounced.—*Household Magazine.*